THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Gunboat Expedition Up the Tennessee River.

The Union Military Force Under Gen. Grant Within Three Miles of Fort Henry.

CANNONADING HEARD.

PROBABLE ENGAGEMENT.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

We received the following highly important dispatch from Tennessee last evening, by telegraph:—

CAIRO, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

General Grant is now within three miles of Fort Henry, three miles of Fort Donelson. A fight is anticipated. Heavy guns are with him, and we can hear the cannon at times as one fired.

The following dispatch, confirmatory of the foregoing, was also received last evening:—

CAIRO, Feb. 5, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Journal, from Cairo, says that the boats and the military arrived at Island Number Ten, above Fort Henry, yesterday afternoon.

The gun boats from and St. Louis made a reconnoissance of the rebel works for the purpose of leading them. They were within a mile and a half of Henry, throwing several shells inside the intrenchments. The fire was returned. The fort mounts the Tenn. guns, though a crew of Captain Porter's cabin. The range of their guns is considerable, and, if they are served the landing, which seem to be their principal objective. The fire was returned from the fort with shell.

A detachment today made a reconnoissance, and there was another fire upon Fort Henry. A fight is expected to-day.

In Tuesday's issue we published the following dispatch, which confirms the above statement, and gives us less a superficial view of the strength of the expedition:—

THE EXPEDITION TO TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Illinois, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1862.

A force of transports is to-day leaving for the Tennessee, with the Union troops, under Brigadier General Grant, with three or four Gunboats Gulnbat, with three or four Gunboats, which are expected to join in a joint attack from one another point. The expedition has every indication of a genuine active movement.

It will be remembered by the readers of the Herald that after weeks ago General Grant, with a strong force, left Cairo and proceeded in the direction of the Tennessee river. The heavy rains at that time had so swollen the rivers and streams in opposition to attack on a proper forward the enemy. Added to this the transportation, in which case the expedition would have to be postponed to a longer season. The news which we publish above shows that the expedition, which was then ordered, has not been in delay or subsequent movements were kept secret and every indication of a genuine active one and the expedition, which three miles of the rebel fort Henry.

That fort, the map furnishes us the Tennessee river, is the principal one of the rebels in that direction, and is the key to the rebel position in Kentucky. Its capture, or its burning, or its bombardment, would be a great blow to the rebels, and would, if the Union forces should be in the fort, have a tendency to cut off a straight stretch of rebel line either. It therefore commands the river for about three miles, and is very well fortified. The land around it is much higher than the fort, and is perhaps of a character to make it difficult for the attack of the fort, assaults of eight thirty-two pounders, five of which are rifled, and the rest are smooth bore. The rebels have also a battery of twenty guns, and the rebels are in the right place. In the meantime, the rebels have not been idle, and have fortified the river below Fort Henry. In twenty miles new fortifications were commenced in three days, and they have now a formidable battery on high bluff some and three rifled guns.

The garrison of the rebels is as follows—

Regular General Hoop Tilghman, Commanding.

Colonel Tilghman, Second in Command.

Colonel Tilghman, Second in Command.

Colonel Tilghman, Second in Command

BEAUREGARD ON BULL RUN.

The Official Report of Gen. Beauregard of the "Battle of Manassas."

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

THE REBELS COMPELLED TO FALL BACK.

E[illegible] Hundred and Fifty-two Killed and Wounded,

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS, Aug. 26, 1861.

GENERAL— * * * * The War Department having been informed by me, by telegraph on the 17th of July, of the movement of General McDowell, General Johnston was immediately ordered to form a junction of his army corps with mine, should the movement, in his judgment, be deemed advisable. General Holmes was also directed to push forward with two regiments, a battery and one company of cavalry.

In view of these propositions, approaching reinforcements modifying my plan of operations so far as to determine on attacking the enemy at Centreville as soon as I should hear of the near approach of the two reinforcing columns, I sent one of my aids, Colonel Chrisholm, of South Carolina, to meet and communicate my plans to General Johnston, and my wish that one portion of his force should march by the way of Aldie, and take the enemy on his right flank and in the rear at Centreville. Difficulties, however, of an insuperable character in connection with means of transportation, and the marching condition of his troops, made this impracticable, and it was determined our forces should be united within the lines of Bull run, and thence advance to the attack of the enemy.

General Johnston arrived here about noon on the 20th July, and being my senior in rank, he necessarily assumed command of all the force of the Confederate States, then concentrating at this point. Made acquainted with my plan of operations and dispositions to meet the enemy, he gave them his entire approval, and generously directed their execution under my command.

In consequence of the untoward detention, however, of some five thousand (5,000) of General Johnston's army corps, resulting from the inadequate and imperfect means of transportation for so many troops, at the disposition of the Manassas Gap Railroad, it became necessary, on the morning of the 21st, before daylight, to modify the plan accepted to suit the contingency of an immediate attack on our lines by the main force of the enemy, then plainly at hand.

The enemy's forces, reported by their best informed journals to be 55,000 strong, I had learned from reliable sources, on the night of the 20th, were being concentrated in and around Centreville, and along the Warrenton turnpike road, to Bull run, near which our respective pickets were in immediate proximity. This fact, with the conviction that, after his signal discomfiture on the 18th of July, before Blackburn's Ford—the centre of my lines—he would not renew the attack in that quarter, induced me at once to look for an attempt on my left flank, resting on the Stone Bridge, which was but weakly guarded by men, as well as but slightly provided with artificial defensive appliances and artillery.

In view of these palpable military conditions, by half-past four A. M., on the 21st July, I had prepared and despatched orders, directing the whole of the Confederate forces within the lines of Bull run, including the brigades and regiments of Gen. Johnston, which had arrived at that time, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

At that hour the following was the disposition of our forces:—

Ewell's brigade, constituted as on the 18th of July, remained in position at Union Mills Ford, his left extending along Bull run, in the direction of McLean's Ford, and supported by Holmes' brigade, Second Tennessee and First Arkansas regiments a short distance to the rear—that is, at and near Camp Wigfall.

D. R. Jones' brigade, from Ewell's left, in front of McLean's Ford and along the stream to Longstreet's position. It was unchanged in organization, and was supported by Early's brigade, also unchanged, placed behind a thicket of young pines, a short distance in the rear of McLean's Ford.

Longstreet's brigade held its former ground at Blackburn's Ford, from Jones' left to Bonham's right, at Mitchell's Ford, and was supported by Jackson's brigade, consisting of Colonels James L. Preston's Fourth, Harper's Fifth, Allen's Second, the Twenty-seventh, Lieutenant Colonel Echoll's, and the Thirty-third, Cumming's Virginia regiments, 2,611 strong, which were posted behind the skirting of pines to the rear of Blackburn's and Mitchell's Ford, and in the rear of this support was also Barksdale's Thirteenth regiment Mississippi Volunteers, which had lately arrived from Lynchburg.

Along the edge of a pine thicket, in rear of and equidistant from McLean's and Blackburn's Fords, ready to support either position, I had also placed all of Bee's and Bartow's brigades that had arrived—namely, two companies of the Eleventh Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Liddell; the Second Mississippi, Col. Falkner, and the Alabama, with the Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments (Colonels Gartrell and Lieutenant Colonel Gardner), in all 2,732 bayonets.

Bonham's brigade, as before held Mitchell's Ford, its right near Longstreet's left, its left extending in the direction of Cocke's right. It was organized as at the end of the 18th of July, with Jackson's brigade, as before said, as a support.

Cocke's brigade, increased by seven companies of the Eighth, Hunton's, three companies of the Forty-ninth, Smith's Virginia regiments; two companies of cavalry, and a battery under Rogers of four six-pounders, occupied the line in front and rear of Bull run, extending from the direction of Bonham's left, and guarding Island, Ball's and Lewis' Fords, to the right of Evans' demi-brigade, near the Stone Bridge, also under General Cocke's command.

The latter held the Stone Bridge, and its left covered a farm ford about one mile above the bridge.

Stuart's cavalry, some three hundred men of the army of the Shenandoah, guarded the level ground extending in rear from Bonham's left to Cocke's right.

Two companies of Radford's cavalry were held in reserve a short distance in rear of Mitchell's Ford, his left extending in the direction of Stuart's right.

Colonel Pendleton's reserve battery of eight pieces was temporarily placed in rear of Bonham's extreme left.

Major Walton's reserve battery of five guns was in position on McLean's farm, in a piece of woods in rear of Bee's right.

Hampton's legion of six companies of infantry, six hundred strong, having arrived that morning by the cars from Richmond, was subsequently, as soon as it arrived, ordered forward to a position in immediate vicinity of the Lewis House, as a support for any troops engaged in that quarter.

The effective force of all arms of the army of the Potomac on that eventful morning, including the garrison of Camp Pickens, did not exceed 21,833 and 29 guns.

The army of the Shenandoah, ready for action on the field, may be set at 6,000 men and 20 guns. [That is, when the battle began, Smith's brigade and Fisher's North Carolina came up later, and made total of army of Shenandoah engaged of all arms, 8,334. Hill's Virginia regiment, 550, also arrived, but was posted as reserve to right flank.]

The brigade of General Holmes mustered about 1,265 bayonets, six guns and a company of cavalry about ninety strong.

Informed at half-past five A. M., by Colonel Evans, that the enemy had deployed some 1,200 men [these were what Colonel Evans saw of General Schenck's brigade of General Tyler's division and two other heavy brigades, in all over 9,000 men and thirteen pieces of artillery—Carlisle's and Ayres's batteries. That is, 900 men and two six-pounders, confronted by 9,000 men and thirteen pieces of artillery, mostly rifled], with several pieces of artillery in his immediate front. I at once ordered him, as also General Cocke, if attacked, to maintain their position to the last extremity.

In my opinion the most effective method of relieving that flank was by a rapid, determined attack, with my right wing and centre on the enemy's flank and rear at Centreville, with due precautions against the advance of his reserves from the direction of Washington. By such a movement I confidently expected to achieve a complete victory for my country by twelve o'clock M.

These new dispositions were submitted to General Johnston, who fully approved them, and the orders for their immediate execution were at once issued.

Brigadier General Ewell was directed to begin the movement, to be followed and supported successively by Generals D. R. Jones, Longstreet and Bonham respectively, supported by their several appointed reserves.

The cavalry, under Stuart and Radford, were to be held in hand, subject to future orders and ready for employment as might be required by the exigencies of the battle.

About half-past eight o'clock A. M. General Johnston and myself transferred our headquarters to a central position about half a mile in the rear of Mitchell's Ford, whence we might watch the course of events.

Previously, as early as half-past five, the federalists in front of Evans' position, Stone Bridge, had opened with a large thirty-pounder Parrot rifle gun, and thirty minutes later with a moderate, apparently tentative, fire from a battery of rifle pieces, directed first in front at Evans', and then in the direction of Cocke's position, but without drawing a return fire and discovery of our positions, chiefly because in that quarter we had nothing but eight six-pounder pieces, which could not reach the distant enemy.

As the federalists had advanced with an extended line of skirmishers in front of Evans, that officer promptly threw forward the two flank companies of the Fourth South Carolina regiment and one company of Wheat's Louisiana battalion, deployed as skirmishers, to cover his small front. An occasional scattering fire resulted, and then the two armies in that quarter remained for more than an hour, while the main body of the enemy was marching its dubious way through the "big forest" to take our forces in flank and rear.

[illegible]

several stages of the battle; also, of the line of Bull run north of Blackburn's Ford. These maps, from actual surveys made by Captain D. B. Harrison, assisted by Mr. John Grant, were drawn by the latter with a rare delicacy worthy of high commendation.

In conclusion it is proper, and doubtless expected, that through this report my countrymen should be made acquainted with some of the sufficient causes that prevented the advance of our forces and prolonged, vigorous pursuit of the enemy to and beyond the Potomac. The War Department has been fully advised long since of all of those causes, some of which only are proper to be here communicated. An army which had fought like ours on that day against uncommon odds, under a July sun, most of the time without water and without food, except a hastily snatched meal at dawn, was not in condition for the toil of an eager, effective pursuit of an enemy immediately after the battle.

On the following day an unusually heavy and unintermitting fall of rain intervened to obstruct our advance with reasonable prospect of fruitful results. Added to this, the want of a cavalry force of sufficient numbers, made an efficient pursuit a military impossibility.

Your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

To General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

R. H. CHILTON, Adjutant.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

There is rather more inquiry for money. Many of the private bankers are investing their means in gold, and the banks are generally unwilling lenders. An impression prevails that before we see the end of the financial imbroglio in Congress a very unsatisfactory period of suspense, and perhaps disaster, will be witnessed here. It is beginning to be feared that it is the intention of a party in Congress to defeat the money bills altogether, in order to force the President to adopt a platform better suited to their views. The horizon, which a short while since looked serene and hopeful, is darkened by these apprehensions, and capitalists are holding back their money in consequence.

Foreign exchange is firm at 114 for sterling, and 5.00 a 4.95 for francs. There is very little inquiry for bills, but the bankers are unwilling sellers. Gold continues stationary at 103½. Some speculators expect gold to rise when the government enters the market to obtain specie to pay the interest due on the 15th. But the small amount required on that occasion will probably be advanced to the government by the banks.

The stock market continues to exhibit but little activity. Prices were steady this morning, and strong at an advance in the afternoon. If Congress had adopted a financial policy, and there was a prospect of an advance of our armies within a reasonable period, the market would soon be buoyant, and dividend paying securities would advance; but the double delays, in the House and in the field, prove discouraging to speculators. Still, at the close to-day, a general improvement over last evening's prices had been realized. Government sixes were 1 per cent better, Tennessees had risen ⅛, and Missouris ¼. All the speculative shares rose to-day. Erie advanced 1⅛, Hudson 1⅜, preferred Erie ⅞, New York Central ¾, Reading ⅜, Michigan Central ¾, Southern old ⅝, guaranteed ¾, Panama 1, Toledo 1, Rock Island 1, Burlington ⅜, Illinois Central ⅛. Pacific Mail was held at the close at 99, an advance of ⅛; the dividend will probably be five per cent, as we expected, and the speculators in the stock seem confident of par, dividend off, before the end of the month. Illinois Central attracted some attention from speculators to-day. The recent decline, which seems to have been unwarranted by the facts, naturally tempts buyers; the stock is relatively lower than the other Western shares. At the close to-day the market was firm. The following were the last quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 89 a 89; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 90 a ½; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 78½ a ⅝; Virginia 6's, 53 a —; Tennessee 6's, 43½ a ½; North Carolina 6's, 62 a ¼; Missouri 6's, 40¾ a 41; Pacific Mail, 98¾ a 99; New York Central, 82⅞ a 83; Erie, 34½ a ½; do. pre-

ferred, 55¾ a 56; Hudson River, 39⅞ a ⅛; Harlem, 12⅞ a ½; do. preferred, 29¾ a 30; Reading, 40⅝ a ¾; Michigan Central, 49¾ a ⅞; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 21⅝ a ¾; do. guaranteed, 41 a ½; Panama, 113 a 114; Illinois Central, 57 a 57; Galena and Chicago, 66¼ a 67; Cleveland and Toledo, 41⅝ a 42; Chicago and Rock Island, 53¼ a ⅜; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 61¼ a ½; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 19⅛ a 20½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 105 a 106; New York Central 7's, 1876, 102 a —; Erie third mortgage bonds, 93⅛ a 94; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 99 a 100; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 92 a 93.

The inexcusable dilatoriness of Congress in legislating for the financial crisis will very soon devolve upon the Treasury Department a choice between leaving our armies unpaid or issuing paper money without previous authority from Congress. It is understood that the floating debt of the government at the present time amounts to something like $120,000,000, and it is being increased at the rate of a million or two per day. If Congress continues to waste time in listening to the commonplaces of ignorant members, like Messrs. Morrill and Conkling, it may become a necessity for Mr. Chase to issue his paper precisely as though the measures he has asked for had been passed. Since the war broke out the public safety on more than one occasion has compelled the President to assume the responsibility of transcending the constitutional limits of his authority, and in every instance the people have justified and applauded the act. In this very financial matter, both the government and the banks are now pursuing a policy in direct violation of law, but which has been forced upon them by imperious necessity. Though a federal law requires the United States to pay their debts in coin, Mr. Chase does not pretend to do so, but pays in paper; and though the constitution of the State of New York not only prohibits suspensions of specie payments by banks, but forbids any authorization of such a measure by the Legislature, yet it is, nevertheless, a fact that our banks have suspended specie payments, and are now in a state of suspension. Laws, in truth, always bend to the superior logic of events. It is idle to expect laws to be obeyed in times of great public peril, when such obedience would involve general injury. The people of the United States at this moment have one, and only one, object in view, and that is the suppression of the rebellion. Whatever stands in the way of the attainment of that object—be it law, be it State constitution, or be it constitutional restriction—will go to the wall and be trampled under foot. And, as the great difficulty which at present embarrasses the government in the task of suppressing the rebellion is the money question, the people will hold the Executive harmless if it choose to take the responsibility of acting in this money matter as the exigency requires, without regard to the previous sanction of Congress. The army cannot wait to be paid; honest men, who have sold goods to government, cannot wait until factious members of Congress have ventilated their financial inexperience. By and by, when the rebellion is put down, the people may have patience to listen to and refute the reasoning of theoretical financiers. There is no time now for anything of the kind. It would be far better for the country, and far more agreeable to the wishes of the people at large, for Mr. Chase to begin at once to issue his paper, and pay his debts in it, trusting to a future ratification of his acts by Congress, rather than protract the present fatal period of delay, inaction and uncertainty by awaiting the issue of idle and interminable debates in Congress.

The Sub-Treasurer at this point received a further supply of United States notes from Washington this morning. He has now paid to the banks the whole of the 7.30 notes which were due to them, and about $9,000,000 of the 6 per cent bonds. Some of the banks are receiving United States notes in moderate amounts on deposit; others refuse them. We notice, by an advertisement in another column, that the banking house of Samuel Hallett & Co. agree to take these notes on deposit as money from their customers. We presume that this example will be followed by other private bankers, and that, if the banks persevere in rejecting them, the new business created by the war will pass into the hands of the private banking houses. The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—

Receipts	$1,212,161 47
—For customs	103,000 00
—On account of loan	16,000 00
Payments, including redeemed 6 p. ct. notes	920,915 83
Balance	5,211,159 98

We have received from Mr. Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer and stock broker, his usual annual complete abstract of the official returns of all the insurance companies, as made to the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and furnished to him by said department, showing the capital, profit, losses, surplus and dividends during the year 1861, and also other useful information. Printed copies can be obtained, free of charge, at Mr. Nicolay's office, No. 52 William street.

By the Nova Scotian, at Portland, we have advices from England to the 24th of January. The latest price of consols was 92¾ a 93. The sales of cotton at Liverpool for four days were 17,000 bales, the market closing irregular and lower. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency.

Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862.

$5000 U S 6's, '81, reg	88½	50 shs N Y Cen RR.opg	82¾
5000 U S 6's 10 yrs	89½	500 Erie RR	33⅛
3000 U S 5's, '71, cou	79½	450 do	33⅛
3000 U S 5's, '74, cou	78½	100 do......b60	33⅛
2040 Ohio 6's, 1860	95	10 Erie RR pref	56
5000 Ill cou bds, 1862	90	50 do	55¾
1000 Ill cou bds, 1877	80¼	250 Hud River RR	38⅛
20000 Tenn 6's, '90	43	750 Harlem RR..b60	12½
1000 N Carolina 6's	62½	560 do	12½
6000 Cal large bs, 7's	80	50 Harlem RR pref	29½
1000 California 7's	80¾	100 do	29
5000 N Y Cen 6's	95½	6 N Haven & Hart RR	126½
3000 Erie RR 4th mbs	81	400 Reading RR	40½
5000 do......b30	81½	175 Mich Central RR	48¾
1000 Erie RR 5th m bs	73	50 do......b10	48½
1000 H R RR 3d m bs, '75	93⅛	400 do	48½
2000 do	94	150 do......b60	49
5000 do......s30	93½	100 do......b30	49⅛
1000 H R RR 1st m ex to	105¼	50 Mich So & N Ind RR	21½
1000 C, B & Q RR 8 p c bs	99½	100 Mich So & N I g stk	41
6000 Mi So s kg fd b ls	85	100 Panama RR	113
3000 Ill Cen RR bds	92	50 Ill Cent RR scrip	56
1000 Tol & Wab 1st m	40¾	175 do	57
5000 Tol & Wab 1st m	75	100 do......b10	57
6000 Gal & Chi 1st m	100	50 do	56½
1000 Clev & Tol s f bs	84	100 do......s30	56½
1000 Clev & Pitts 4 m	43	100 do......s10	56½
5000 American gold	103½	50 do......s3	56
40 shs Bk of N York	85	100 Cleve & Pitts RR	16½
40 Mechanics' Bk	90	100 do	16½
20 Merchants' Ex Bk	72	200 Galena & Chi RR	66
50 Bk of Commerce	76½	300 Cleve & Toledo RR	41
30 Bk of Republic	79	1000 do	41½
5 Park Bank	92	100 do......s30	41
5 Pacific M SS Co	90	40 do	41½
50 do......s30	98½	100 do......b30	41½
100 do......s10	98½	150 Chi & Rk Isl'd RR	52½
50 do	98½	100 do	52½
100 do......b60	99	50 Chi, Burl & Q RR	61½
100 N Y Cen RR..b60	82¼	5 N J Central RR	120
200 do......opg	82½		

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 U S 6's, '81, cou	89¾	100 shs Erie RR..b30	33⅛
1000 do	90	350 do	33⅛
5000 U S 6's, '81, reg	89	50 Erie RR pref	56
1000 Treas 7 3-10 p c n	98	50 do	55½
1500 California 7's	80½	10 do	55⅝
1000 C B & Q RR 8 p c b	99½	10 Ill Cent RR scrip	57½
10000 Mich So s f bds	85	50 do	57
2000 Gal & Chic 1st m	100	50 Hudson R RR	38½
3000 N Ia 2d mtge	87½	100 Mich Cent RR	49
15000 American gold	103½	50 do......s10	49½
50 shs Chi, B & Q RR	61½	25 do	49⅛
50 do......s60	61½	100 Mi So & N Ia g stk	41
100 Pacific Mail SS Co	99	10 Panama RR	113½
50 do......b30	99	50 Cleve & Pitts RR	16⅝
50 do......s30	98½	400 Cleve & Tol RR	41½
100 do......s30	98½	400 do	41½
50 N Y Cent RR..b30	82⅞	100 do......s10	41½
150 do......opg	82¾	100 do......b30	42
300 do......b30	82½	100 do......b10	41½
150 do......opg	82½	50 Chic & Rock I RR	52½
100 Erie RR	33⅛	5 N J Central RR	120
650 do	33½		

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—FLOUR.—The market, under the influence of the Nova Scotian's news became more active, and closed at an advance of 5c. a 10c. per barrel, chiefly on the lower grades. The sales footed up about 25,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following quotations:—

Superfine State	$5 70	a	5 75
Extra to fancy State	5 95	a	6 05
Superfine Western	5 70	a	5 75
Common to choice extra Western	5 95	a	[illegible]
Canadian	5 95	a	6 60
Southern mixed to good superfine	6 00	a	6 40
Extra do	6 40	a	7 00
Good to choice family do	7 00	a	7 75
Rye flour	3 00	a	4 25
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 00	a	3 30

—Canadian flour was rather more active, while prices were better, with sales of 1,200 bbls., closing within the range of the above prices. Southern flour was in good request, with an improvement in prices. The sales embraced 1,600 bbls., within the range of quotations. Rye flour was firmer, with sales of 250 bbls. at our figures. Corn meal was active, and prices a trifle lower, with sales of 600 a 700 bbls. Wheat was firmer, but the light stock, with the enhanced views of buyers, checked transactions. The sales embraced about 40,000 bushels at $1 42 for a small lot of Southern red, on the dock; $1 25 a $1 42 for inferior to good red Western, in store and afloat; $1 34 for Milwaukee club, delivered; Chicago spring at $1 35, and white Canadian on private terms. Rye was in good demand, and prices were firm, with sales of 3,500 bushels State, delivered, at 85c. Barley was in moderate request, though irregular. Sales of 2,000 bushels of State were made at the railroad depot at 60c. a 85c., according to quality. Corn was in fair demand and prices rather firmer. The sales embraced about 30,000 bushels at 66c. a 66½c. for Western mixed, delivered. Small sales of Jersey new and Southern at 61c. Oats were heavy, with sales of Western and Canadian at 40c. a 42c.—the latter rate for choice Canada, and State at 42.

COFFEE.—The market was quiet, and prices firm, while in the absence of sales of moment quotations were nominal.

COTTON.—The sales footed up about 275 bales, part known as Liverpool cotton, closing on the basis of 30c. a 31c. The government sale of Sea Island cotton from Port Royal was held to-day by Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co. It drew a large and spirited attendance and the prices obtained were satisfactory. The chief purchases were made by cotton brokers, on account of spinners and for export, with some lots on speculation. The prices obtained ranged from 50c. a 64c., chiefly at 60c. a 63½c.

FREIGHTS.—Rates were irregular and engagements moderate. To Liverpool 6,000 bushels of wheat were taken at 9d. in ships' bags, 6,500 bbls. flour at 2s. a 2s. 3d., with 600 tierces lard and 400 boxes bacon at 25s. By a foreign vessel, 10,000 bushels wheat, in bulk, a 7½d. To London 3,000 bbls. flour were taken at 2s. 1½d. a 2s. 4½d., and 150 do., by a foreign vessel, at 2s. 7½d. A bark was taken up, to load with 25,000 bushels of grain for Antwerp, at p. t., and 1,000 bags of coffee at 5-16d. To Havre 1,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 70c.; wheat was at 18c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was less active and buoyant, while prices were unchanged. The sales embraced 700 bbls. at $12 75 a $13 for new mess, $12 25 for old do., $9 50 for new prime, and $13 25 a $13 50 for city prime mess. Beef was in fair demand, with sales of 250 bbls. at $11 87½ a $12 50 for plain mess, and at $14. Beef hams were steady and prices unchanged. Cut meats were in moderate demand, with sales of 100 boxes long cut English hams at 7c. Bacon was firm and in fair request, with sales of 500 boxes at 6½c. for short ribbed Western, and at 7c. for long clear city, and at 6c. for city Cumberland cut. Dressed hogs were at 4c. for Western, and at 4c. a $4 20 for city do. Lard was in fair demand, with sales of 1,000 packages at 7¾c. a 8c. for good to prime in tierces, and at 8c. a 8½c. in bbls.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL Society, Clinton Hall, Astor place.—Dr. Wynne's paper on the "Statistics of Intemperance," on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 8 P. M.

COURSE OF SIX LECTURES, TO AID IN PAYING off the floating debt of the Church of the Redemption, in East Fourteenth street. Second lecture by Mr. Stephen C. Massett. Mr. Massett, instead of a regular lecture, will give various recitations, humorous and pathetic, with songs interposed, on Thursday evening, February 6, 1862, at eight o'clock, in the lecture room of the above church, opposite the Academy of Music. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at No. 91 East Thirteenth street, 29 Third avenue, or at the Evangelical Society Rooms, Bible House.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ADOLPH HAMMER HAS THIS DAY ADMITTED AS partner William T. Ryerson, and they will continue the business of brewing Ale under the firm of Hammer & Co. Fourth avenue, 128th and 129th streets.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862.

A BUSINESS MAN, HAVING $200 TO $500 CASH, CAN join a party in the general brokerage business; one-half profits or good salary and security for investment given. Business established. References exchanged. Address Wall Street, Herald office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO A BUSINESS man, with a small capital, to engage in a sure, paying cash business, established several years, and yielding a handsome income. $300 cash will be required for an equal interest. Apply at 429 Broadway. C. B. HOWES & CO.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BOOT AND SHOE business, with from $500 to $1,000 cash capital. A young man, with good address, would find this a good opportunity, and without risk. For an interview address C., box 161 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS DINING saloon. One of the best stands in the city. Only $1,000 capital required. Or would sell out, as the owner has other very extensive business to attend to.
T. D. CASE & CO., 84 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY WISHES A Partner, with from $5,000 to $8,000, in a cash paying business. The occupation is highly remunerative, safe, and in every connection first class. The references of the advertiser are unexceptionable, and the abundant results of the business fully warrant him in guaranteeing a profit of at least seventy-five per cent net. No agents nor any but those of undoubted reputation need answer. Address Business, box 2,936 Post office.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER the name of Blehs & Newmann has been dissolved from this date by mutual consent. F. BLEHA, F. NEWMANN.
FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name, firm and style of Schaeffer & Peters, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. John J. Peters is authorized to settle all claims and demands of the old firm. F. W. SCHAEFFER, JOHN J. PETERS.
New York, Feb. 3, 1862.

PARTNER AND CAPITALIST WANTED—IN A SEWING machine company, to take the place of one going to South America. An enterprising business and financial partner necessary. The controlling interest to the business is offered—about two thirds. Agents will not be noticed. Full particulars and explanation will be given by addressing G. H. & Co., Journal of Commerce office, Wall street.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of Freeman, Ryer & Co. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
New York, Jan. 31, 1862. FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, RANDOLPH RYER, NATH'L P. FREEMAN.

Copartnership and Removal.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Freeman & Ryer, for the importation and sale of Paris fancy goods, and have removed from 13 Maiden lane to 331 Broadway, second block below Canal street.
New York, Feb. 1, 1862. FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, RANDOLPH RYER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at 101 Chambers street, New York, to date from the first day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. Lewis & Co. JOHN D. LEWIS, ARTHUR M. COOK.

$100.—PARTNER WANTED, WHO CAN HAVE THE choice of two kinds of business, or the entire interest of one will be sold. Apply in the lunch room, No. 475 Broadway.

$250.—PARTNER WANTED, IN THE CONFECTIONERY and pastry business; the concern is doing a good business; the object of the advertiser is to open a ladies' restaurant; the location is unsurpassed. For full particulars call at 309 Canal street.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH THIS AMOUNT, in an established manufacturing business, paying large profits, not effected by the hard times. Address O. W. Cushing, station A, Spring street. Agents need not apply.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a legitimate Brokerage Business, fully established, and making from $8,000 to $10,000 per year; location and association the very best. Address Broker, box 103 Herald office.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND HAND BILliard Tables, with Phelan's Combination Cushions, for sale at prices to suit the times.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby st., N. Y.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARD FACTORY, 149 FULTON street.—Playing department, Chas. Lord, upper floor; Farmer Atwood, second floor, ten tables. Reliable Munson. Largest Oyster Stews, first floor.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID STOCK OF new and second hand Tables for $75, $100, $125, $150, $200, $225 and $250; everything complete. Tables to let and Bagatelle Tables for sale by W. H. GRIFFITH, 146 Fulton street.

TO THE LOVERS OF BILLIARDS.—A GRAND BILliard entertainment will be given at the Stone Billiard Room, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, on Thursday evening next, February 6. Messrs. Phelan, Kavanagh, White and Geary, and a number of other gentlemen masters of the cue will be present.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH—BEAUTIFUL SETS ON PURE silver, only $5; on fine gold and platina, $25, warranted equal to any work in New York. Single teeth $1. Teeth filled and extracted without the least pain. Superior bone or white enamel filling, only 50 cents. Office 158 Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and no removal. All work warranted. DR. LUTHER, Dentist.

ARTIFICIAL BONE—FOR FILLING AND PRESERVing decayed and aching teeth.—The proprietor of this valuable discovery will resume the practice of dentistry at his rooms, 650 Broadway, where he will introduce the celebrated Union Tooth Powder, the only harmless article known for keeping the teeth sound and white and the gums healthy.

ARTIFICIAL BEAUTIFUL PATENT "GUMOTYPE" Teeth.—Guaranteed first class dentistry. Extraordinary prices. Silver sets, $5; Vulcanite, $15; Gold, $20. Filling and extracting teeth without pain. National Dental Gallery, Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-second street. Established 1840. The premium awarded.
Dr. MANSON, Dentist.

DR. C. A. WHITE'S IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH—Whole sets $5, $6, $10, $15 and upwards, warranted in every point. Teeth filled with gold, 50 cents to $1. All work at half the prices charged elsewhere. Office No. 13 Bond street and 717 Arch street, Philadelphia.

HAVING HAD SIX TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT feeling any pain whatever, by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, two blocks from Broadway, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a careful and skillful dentist.—Mrs. C. Leach, Morrisania.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST—DEAFNESS AND BLINDness, the most hopeless, cured without painful operations; also, nervous affections, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. 600 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

A BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS AND PACKing establishment, 113 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Household furniture boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Covered wagons for removing furniture of families. Furniture stored.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WISHES TO GIVE LESSONS IN MUSIC, singing or drawing at pupils' residences. Terms 25c. to 38c. a lesson. Address W. N. O., Piano Teacher, Herald office.

A ROUND CORNER SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for $150, nearly new, made by Gilbert; one 6⅔ octave do. for only $100. Rosewood Pianofortes to rent. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON'S, 706 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for sale, elegantly carved legs and case, overstrung bass, full iron plate, lined with satinwood, has all modern improvements, made to order, been in use seven months, cost $500, for $250, including Stool and Cover. Also Parlor Furniture at great sacrifice. Inquire at 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A TENOR, WHO HAS SUNG IN A FIRST CLASS EPIScopal church, is open to an engagement. Address Tenor, box 103 Williamsburg Post office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR MODERN FINISHED rosewood Piano, carved feet, possessing a splendid tone; of a sweet and perfect tone, overstrung. The owner is desirous of disposing of the same, at a great sacrifice, prior to his departure for Europe. Apply to M. SAMELSON, 165 Hester street. Please call in the forenoon.

ORGANIST—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED ORganist and choir master a position in a Catholic church; has a quartette of superior voices, and first class artists; will accept an engagement from May next at a moderate salary. Address H. H. H., Organist, Herald office.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL ROSEwood Pianoforte, Chickering's make; has all the modern improvements, and is as good as new; will be sold for $100; has French grand action, rich and powerful tone, elegant iron frame, large fluted legs, &c., &c. Apply at 127 Twenty-first street, near Third avenue. Must be removed immediately.

PIANOFORTES AT WAR PRICES.—WE ARE NOW selling our Pianofortes at greatly reduced prices for cash. Parties wishing to obtain a first class Pianoforte at war rates are invited to call.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, 421 Broome street, N. Y.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND MELODEONS and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets, which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second hand, to let, and rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books and all kinds of Music Merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

WM. WIESE, TEACHER OF MUSIC, WILL CONtinue to give instructions in Singing, Piano, Violin and Flute, at his residence, 161 West Nineteenth street, or that of his pupils. Lessons given to gentlemen after business hours if desired.

$3 PER MONTH.—A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF the Pianoforte, would take a few more pupils at their residence or her own. Address Music, box 111 Herald office.

$175—WAR PRICE—FOR MY PIANO.—I WILL SELL one most splendid rosewood Pianoforte, seven octave, extra wide scale, overstrung bass, scalloped keys, patent dampers, nearly new. $175 will buy it this week. Call at 48 High street, Brooklyn. Cost $375. Money must be had, therefore this sacrifice. Call early.

INSTRUCTION.

AT O'DOWD'S REPORTING ROOMS, 658 BROADway—Shorthand writing is taught as usual, day and evening. Persons who may commence a course of instruction at this establishment will have the necessary facility for becoming verbatim shorthand writers.

ACADEMY OF BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, &c., 362 Broadway.—Fifteen years in successful operation. Thorough practical instruction, day and evening, upon reduced terms. Writing department conducted by W. C. Hoagland, for many years with Goldsmith.
W. J. RENVILLE.

AT $3 50—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOKKEEPING (double entry), unlimited lessons, $10; Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months, 78 lessons each, $10. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, 62 Bowery, New York, and 283 Fulton street, Brooklyn, have enjoyed a large country as well as city patronage for twelve years past.

A SPANISH LADY, SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANguage perfectly, wishes a few more pupils for the Spanish, or a situation in a school as English or Spanish teacher, either in Brooklyn or New York. Address for one week N. De C., station G.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, WISHES TO devote a few hours in the day thus to instruct children or young ladies in the German and French languages, also on the piano. References given. Address Teacher, L. V., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (COLLEGE GRADUATE) WOULD spend a few hours each day in giving private instruction either for money or board; could fit young men for college. Address A. B. C., No. 53 East Twentieth street.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.—PROFESSOR E. TELLERING, 819 Broadway (established 1852), will receive applications for private instruction in the above and other languages, and make translations. Langue Anglaise, Latin and Greek. Grammatical knowledge acquired only through comparison.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.—Best sustained boarding seminary in the State, seven years established. Brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Sixteen teachers. Superior advantages to prepare for business, for teaching or for college. Military drill. $35 prepays for fourteen weeks, common English branches, with board, fuel, washing and room, furnished, except carpets and brackets. Spring term March 27. For circulars or rooms address Rev. Jos. E. King.

MESSRS. SERVATIUS & SON, WELL KNOWN IN New York for many years as professors in the art of fencing, beg leave to inform their patrons and the public that, in connection with their academy in New York they have opened a Fencing Academy in Brooklyn, at the Hamilton Buildings, 14 Court street, room 37. Particular attention will be given to the instruction of broadsword exercise and the manual of arms. Apply at the Academy, from 9 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. on Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 2 Fifth avenue, cor. Twenty-fifth st., New York.
No. 137 Montague street, Brooklyn.
CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn.
CLASSES—Wednesdays and Saturdays in New York.
Circular for terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

CUBAN EXTRAVAGANCE IN NEW YORK.—THE SUBscriber has received a number of anonymous letters for the purchased reputation of certain so-called social dances in the above months. He wishes now to inquire who are the members of this board of pretended directors, which really has no existence, and by what authority they have taken upon themselves to issue such unnecessary rules.
A CONTRIBUTOR.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 50 WEST FOURteenth street.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practising class for ladies and gentlemen every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

12 LESSONS AT MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING Academy, 618 Broadway, will enable any pupil to master all the Fashionable Dances and Quadrilles. Numerous references given for past success. Lessons given every afternoon at 3; evenings, at 8 o'clock. General practice to-night.

THE BALL SEASON.

GRAND MASONIC BALL, IN AID OF THE WIDOWS' and Orphans' Fund of Excelsior Lodge No. 195, F. and A. M., at Irving Hall, Thursday evening, February 6, 1862. Tickets $1, to be had of the Chairman, GEO. W. RAY, 290 Broadway, and of JOHN MADDEN, 229 Broadway.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ WILL HOLD ITS ANnual Fancy Dress Ball on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the City Assembly Rooms. Tickets $2; to be had of members only.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry wanted for the Western and California markets. Ladies and gentlemen having any to dispose of can receive 50 per cent more than by any other dealer in the city. Call at or address B. Mintz, 179 Third avenue, near Seventeenth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz, 179 Third avenue.

ATTENTION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I HAVE just received $4,000 to purchase cast off Clothing, Furniture and Carpets for the California market. I do promise to pay the highest price in the city by calling on or addressing a note to E. MINTZ, 137 Sixth avenue, two doors above Tenth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz. Remember, 137 Sixth avenue.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN AGENCY Store the highest price can be obtained for cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. For Silk Dresses, from $5 to $35; for Coats, from $2 to $18; for Pants, from $1 50 to $6. A note addressed H. Harris, 351 Bowery, opposite Great Jones street, will be punctually attended to. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A GOOD TIME COME AT LAST.—TO LADIES AND gentlemen.—The best prices given for cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. I pay as follows:—Silk Dresses, from $12 to $40; coats, from $10 to $35; pants, from $2 to $8. Please call on or address M., 212 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. M.

A DEMAND.—$12,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF CLOTHing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry wanted, for which the most value can be obtained, by calling on or addressing E. H., 79 Sixth avenue, near Waverley place. Ladies attended by Mrs. E. H. Please remember and try 79 Sixth avenue.

A POSITIVE FACT.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF you want to get the full value for your cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, the best you can do is to call or send a note to A. HARRIS, 353 Third avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, east side. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Harris.

AT 132 SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES AND GENTLEmen can dispose of their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. I guarantee to pay fifty per cent more than any other dealer in the city, and not to be humbugged by great puffs and false pretenders. Please call on or address J. Auhalt, 132 Seventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Auhalt.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING, FURNITURE, Carpets, &c.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the following prices:—For silk dresses from $5 to $40; for coats from $2 to $18; for pants, from $1 to $6, by calling on or addressing by post M. Abrahams, 251 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. A.

AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 131 SEVENTH AVENUE.—EZEKIEL guarantees to pay the following prices for ladies' and gents' Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c.—From $7 to $25 for Silk Dresses; from $6 to $25 for Coats, and from $1 to $7 for Pants. Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., according to their value. A note by post punctually attended to by EZEKIEL, 134 Seventh avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—LADIES AND GENtlemen of New York and vicinity can procure the highest cash prices for their cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mrs. J. Goldstein, 139 Seventh avenue. Gentlemen attended by Mr. Goldstein.

AT HARRIS' STORE, NO. 156 SEVENTH AVENUE.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the following prices for their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry:—For Silk Dresses, from $5 to $30; for Coats, from $1 to $20; Pants, from $1 to $6. F. HARRIS, 156 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Harris.

A GREAT QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING wanted, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., to supply the Western market. I pay as follows:—For Silk Dresses, from $12 to $40; Coats, from $10 to $30; Pants, from $3 to $8. Call on or address A. Doran, No. 219 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FREE LIBRARY.—ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE Apprentices' Library, 472 Broadway. This institute is well supplied with newspapers, reviews, magazines, pictorials, and also with convenient tables and seats for readers. A number of new works have been recently added. Terms—All persons employed as apprentices by mechanics or tradesmen, and all females employed by them in their business, on presenting a proper certificate, may have the privileges of the library without charge. Journeymen, mechanics or tradesmen, teachers or pupils in schools or academies, young men in stores, the offices of lawyers, physicians, artists, &c., on the presentation of a proper certificate, and the payment of one dollar a year.

MANHATTAN WIDOW AND ORPHAN ASSURANCE Society.—Public notice is hereby given that this society has, by the unanimous consent of its members, dissolved, after appointing a commission to wind up its financial affairs. Any claims against this society have to be presented to Mr. A. Kind, 69 Ludlow street, on or before Monday, the 10th instant, as after this time no notice will be taken of them. The final distribution of the shares due to the members of the society will take place on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the same place. Members are required to bring their receipt books with them.
New York, Feb. 5, 1862. JOS. B. FALK, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMpany, New York, Feb. 1, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that Mr. Theodore T. Johnson has been appointed Secretary of this Company, in consequence of the resignation of the office by Mr. S. L. Merchant.
ALLAN McLANE, President.

PAPER WANTED.

Wanted to purchase, 20,000 reams of fine Fourdrinier Printing Paper, size 32 by 46.
Cash will be paid on delivery. Apply at the office of this paper.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of assets January 1, 1861		$3,004,857 53
Amount of premiums, endowments, annuities and policy fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	
		612,549 80
Total		$3,617,407 33
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for losses by death	$169,562 39	
Paid for redemption of dividends, interest on dividends and surrendered and cancelled policies	199,098 51	
Paid Sanitary Commission and war contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for salaries and fees to physicians and trustees	21,384 61	
For Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	10,076 02	
For Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges &c.	56,663 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other expenditures, including delinquent Agents, &c.	2,292 45	470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New York and of the United States	365,664 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent interest	641,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest	759,799 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	45,334 42	
Interest accrued to January 1, 1862	38,345 66	
Rents accrued to January 1, 1862	1,705 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents	39,856 42	
Do. due from Southern policy holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	3,932 35	
		$2,146,767 03

The trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1862, and a payment of twenty per cent upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1861 inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WM. PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WM. H. APPLETON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., 25 Lafayette street.

THE MEMBERS OF TEMPLAR SUBLIME GRAND Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge room, corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the dedication of their room and the installation of officers by the Sublime Grand Council. By order of
STEPHEN MERRITT, JR., T. P. G. M.
JOSEPH GEBLER, Grand Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER, A large Dog, on the 1st inst. If not called for in two days will be sold to pay expenses. Call at 163 Spring street.

FOUND—WITHIN THE WEEK, A SUM OF MONEY. The owner can have the same by applying to T. Gannon, 145 Reade street, and describing the amount and the particulars.

LOST—AN ACCOUNT BOOK WITH THE SAVINGS bank in Bleecker street, bearing No. 173,651. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 15 South William street, upstairs. Payments on said account have been stopped at the bank.

LOST—IN THE THIRD AVENUE CARS, A POCKETbook, marked P. R. Rudolph, containing about $23 in money, some old and gold and other papers of no value except to the owner. If the holder of the pocketbook will return the money, papers and book to the owner, 30 to 36 Park place, they may keep the money.

LOST—IN COMING FROM SIXTH STREET AND SIXTH avenue to Eighth street, to Waverley place, a black lace Veil. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at Park & Tilford's store, corner of Ninth street and Sixth avenue.

LOST—A SAVINGS BANK BOOK, $7,487.—ANY PERSON who should be in possession of it will please return it to the Seamen's Savings Bank, No. 78 Wall street.

LOST—CARRIED OFF FROM WALKER'S BINDERY in Fulton street, a bound Pamphlet, "Dr. Lane's Sermon before Tammany Society in 1791." $5 reward will be paid for its return to 160 Gold street, and no questions asked.
SMITHERLY, Jr.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, either at Niblo's or in a Fifth avenue stage, a small black Opera Glass. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Henry J. Foster, Metropolitan Bank.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 4TH INST., IN going from Broome to Grand street, and from Grand street to the Williamsburg ferry, a gray Havelock, wrapped in the Herald paper. Parties returning the same to Mr. Ryder, 50 Liberty street, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, A MINK MUFF, IN riding from Wallack's theatre to John street in a Madison avenue sleigh. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the Muff to John E. Bowden, Western Hotel, No. 9 Cortlandt street, New York.

LOST—IN PEARL STREET, OR NEAR IT, A BOX OF Plates, marked "Fallen Brave," No. 5. A reward will be given at 13 Centre street.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, IN A MADISON AVEnue stage sleigh, a Mink Muff, supposed to have dropped out in Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker streets, where a lady and child got out. Any one returning the same to 143 Water street will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 1ST INSTANT, A BULL TERrier dog, white, with black spot on the head, and had on a black leather collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to 220 Fourth street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, IN THE Jane street Methodist Episcopal church, or going from the church through the Eighth avenue to Twenty-third street, a Mink Muff. Any one returning the same to 247 Eighth avenue, will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, IN GOING from Fiftieth street to a fire in Eighth avenue, a Fireman's Badge, No. 45 of Hook and Ladder 16. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the Truck house, corner of Fiftieth street and Lexington avenue.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, GOING FROM CORner Wall street and South to Fulton ferry, or on the boat going to Brooklyn, a small Pocketbook, containing $14 25—one $5 bill, the rest in $2 s. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Geo. C. A. Baker's, 61 South street.

LOST—ON THE 4TH INST., IN GOING FROM LUDlow and Stanton streets to the Dutch Reformed church, in Market street, a lady's gold Breastpin, of a twisted pattern. Any one returning said pin to 55 Stanton street, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ONE FUR BEAVER SKIN, ON WEDNESDAY Feb. 5, between Barclay and Wall streets. The finder will receive a suitable reward by returning it to L. Binns' millinery, 561 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF THE 4th inst., in coming from High Bridge to the city, an Etruscan gold Earring, with carbuncle setting and gold tassel. The finder will leave it at 74 Greene street and receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF FEB. 3, in going from the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, through Ninth avenue and Hudson street to Hubert street, a parcel containing two ladies Breast Pins, two Bracelets, pair of gaiter Boots, Handkerchief and some ladies Apparel. Any person returning them to 116 Tenth avenue, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner. E. H. REED.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.—OFFICE OF ASSISTANT Quartermaster, Perryville, Md., Feb. 1, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, Feb. 11, for 3,000 tons pressed baled timothy hay, subject to inspection on delivery, as follows:—
1,000 tons on or before 28th February.
1,000 tons on or before 15th March.
1,000 tons on or before 30th March.
No bids will be considered for less than fifty tons. The proposals to be enclosed in envelopes marked "Proposals for Hay." Each successful bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of his contract and the names of sureties must be mentioned in each proposal. The Quartermaster reserves the right to accept or reject all bids. SYMMES GARDNER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

RESTAURANTS.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING FOR DINNER TO DAY.
For sale, English Mutton, Yarmouth Bloaters, Hams, Bacon and Cheese. T. RICHARDSON, agent,
66 Maiden lane, corner William street.

RECEIVED AT LIBBY'S, NO. 130 FULTON STREET, another fine lot of Chincoteague Oysters. N. B.—The finest Stews, Fries and Roasts in town. Oysters opened without cracking. Try the Fancy Roast and Boston Stews.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET—WITH PARtial Board at 21 West Twenty-second street.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN FAMILY, without children, will let a choice of handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, at private table. French and English spoken. Apply at 68 East Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A LADY, A STRANGER IN THE CITY, HAVING A nice house, would like to find some parties that would advance $200 to $300, and receive Board and instruction in French, Spanish and music in exchange, or would let a suit of Rooms without Board. Address, with real name, Mrs. Clarton, Union square Post office, for three days.

ATTENTION.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can obtain very desirable Rooms, with good Board, in the house of a family from New England, where home comforts may be realized, at prices to suit the times. Apply at 126 East Twenty-third street, between Second and Third avenues.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY FRONT Room to let—to a gentleman and lady, or single lady; Board for lady only; large pantry, gas, bath, &c. Apply at 123 Greene street, between Prince and Houston, after ten A. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, in a desirable location, wish to rent to a party of two or three a handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms, with Board. Cars and stages leave the corner for every part of the city. Inquire at 72 West Thirty-second street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good Board and nice Rooms. Terms $6. Also two young ladies taken. To let, with or without Board, a Hall Bedroom, with gas. Family small and social. Call at 20½ Renwick street, between Canal and Spring streets.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT 53 West Thirty-eighth street, will let a second story front Room, beautifully furnished, to a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, with or without Board. Best references given and required. No change 1st of May.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with full or partial Board, where the comforts of a good home can be enjoyed; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at 73 Macdougal street, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

AT 135 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DAY BOARD, $3 50; Room and Board, $4 to $10 for one, or $7 50 to $13 50 for two persons, fire and gas included. Breakfast 7, lunch 1, dinner 6.

A SUIT OF LARGE, ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO let—with first class Board, at 232 West Twenty-third street. They are on the parlor floor, and have every convenience for a family. House has all the modern improvements, and finely located.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, and one on second floor of 763 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, to let, to gentlemen, furnished; house has modern improvements and in a pleasant location. Terms moderate.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, would let a back Parlor and second story Front Room to a gentleman and lady; full Board for the lady, and partial for the gentleman; no children. Terms low. Call at 15 Third street.

AT 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, THIRD HOUSE ABOVE Fourteenth street, a large Room to let on third floor, with Board, to a lady and gentleman or single gentlemen; also a single Room. References exchanged.

AT 121 NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway, a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board. The house contains the modern improvements.

A LADY, LIVING IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET, HAS a few desirable Rooms to let, with all the modern improvements, to a lady and gentleman, Board for the lady only. Terms reasonable. Address O. P. Q., Union square Post office.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR to let, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a back Room, for housekeeping; or with partial Board. Apply at 147 Allen street.

A FRENCH FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE THIRD story furnished front Room, with large closets, fire and grate, with first class Board and every convenience. Apply at 10 West Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A PLEASANT house, No. 3 East Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue, offers very pleasant Rooms and Board to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen; neighborhood first class. References exchanged.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN HOtels and boarding houses to an establishment opened at 110 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home and live at a low rate.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, ON second floor, together with one or two Bedrooms, to rent, with Board, at reasonable prices, for the winter, in the first class house No. 36 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, A large neatly furnished Room and a hall Room. Terms very moderate to desirable boarders. A lady can be accommodated with Board and fire. References given and required. Inquire at 35 Market street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A HANDSOMELY FURnished Suit of Rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board; also a single Room. Some first class references exchanged. Call at 16 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO LET A HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor and Bedroom, to a lady and gentleman; Board for the lady; all the modern improvements; family small and private; location excellent. Apply at No. 68 East Twenty-fifth street.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO TWO single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife a large, handsome back Parlor, to be furnished with rosewood furniture, and a single Room on second floor, to a gentleman, in a first class brown stone house, containing all the modern improvements. To persons tired of boarding houses, and who desire the comforts of a home, this offers a rare opportunity. Terms moderate, and references exchanged. No. 70 East Twenty-seventh street, near Fourth avenue.

BOARD.—FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR MAN and wife or single gentleman, at 71 Macdougal street, St. Clement's place. Dinner at 6.

BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM, FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; also a smaller one, for a single gentleman, to let, with Board, at 20 East Thirteenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue. Location unexceptionable.

BOARD.—THE PARLOR AND THIRD FLOORS OF A private house, superbly furnished, can be had, with private table. Fifth avenue and Twentieth street. Address S., Union square Post office.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with Parlor and Bedrooms or Rooms, at 178 West Nineteenth street. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH Board, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week. The house contains all the modern improvements. Family private. Apply at 166 Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE three or four gentlemen with comfortable rooms and good Board; the house has all the modern improvements, and is situated four blocks south-east of Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Address, with real name, L. G., Herald office.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives could be pleasantly accommodated with three or four pleasant Rooms in a private family; no other boarders; house brown stone, pleasantly located in Thirty-fourth street. Address K. L. O., Herald office, for three days.

BOARD—WANTED, FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY; location between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues, room, gas and fire; price not to exceed $7 a week. Address J. R., No. 20 West Thirty-eighth street.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR can be had at 46 West Ninth street. Room contains large closets, hot and cold water. Dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD.—TWO PLEASANT AND WELL FURNISHED Front Rooms, on the second and one on the fourth floor, separately or together, with Board, at 33 Clinton place, near Fifth avenue. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD AT 131 EAST TENTH STREET, CORNER OF Fourth avenue, one block from Broadway.—A pleasant Front and Back Parlor, on second floor, will be let singly or together, with full or partial Board. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

BOARD ON MODERATE TERMS—WITH A PRIVATE family, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at 236 West Twenty-second street.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH permanent Board in a private family, located between Waverley place and Twenty-second street. Two Rooms or a Parlor and extension on second floor desired. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, B. C. R., box 1,975 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A private family or small genteel boarding house.—Situation between Eighth and Twentieth streets, on the east side of the city. Address, with terms, J. L. D., Herald office.

BOARDING—FROM $3 TO $4 PER WEEK—WELL furnished Rooms and good Board, at 155 Twenty-fourth street, northeast corner of Eighth avenue.

BOARDING AND BOARDERS PROVIDED IN THE city or country.—Those wanting Board, and those who can receive single gentlemen or families to board, can be mutually suited by addressing Jones & Co.'s Board Registry, 335 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, in a private family. References required. Apply at 62 Hoyt street, first house below Dean street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, together or separate, in the house of a small family. Bath in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at 71 Clinton street, one door from Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT 79 COLUMBIA STREET. One Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor. Apply as above. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or single gentlemen, can find pleasant Rooms, with good Board, on reasonable terms, at No. 218 Hicks street, near Joralemon street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, NO. 14 CLINTON STREET.—A pleasant square Front Room. Also a Room on the first floor, and two vacancies for single gentlemen. Terms low. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND Board, for single and married gentlemen, on very moderate terms. Location first class, and convenient to Wall street and Fulton ferries. Apply at 47 Concord street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen, with Board, in a private family, in vicinity of Lafayette and Carlton avenues. Terms $3 50 and $4. Reference—Mr. Abel, 161 Maiden lane, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT, NEATLY FURnished Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; a desirable location for navy officers. Apply at 64 Sands street, near Fulton ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—EXCELLENT BOARD is offered to two or three gentlemen by a widow lady, having a small family, without children and living in first class style, near the ferries. Terms reasonable. No other boarders. Address B., box 125 Herald office.

FAMILIES DESIRING TO LIVE RETIRED IN A PRIvate family, house first class, can have an entire Second Floor, with modern conveniences, and handsomely furnished, with private table, by calling immediately at 23 West Twenty-second street.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS—PART OR THE WHOLE OF the Second Floor in a first class house, convenient to cars and Broadway stages, will be let reasonably to one or more gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Also a pleasant Basement, suitable for a doctor's office; location very desirable. References exchanged. Apply on the premises, 140 West Thirty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, can be obtained, with Board, in a desirable location, by applying at 37 West 26th st., near Broadway; house first class; dinner at 6. Reference given and required.

HOTEL JULIAN, 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Ninth street.—First class accommodations for families and gentlemen at moderate prices; meals at all hours, and served in rooms if desired. Table d'hote at 6. Sundays at 5 o'clock. French, Spanish and German spoken.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—CLEAN, COMFORTABLE, SINgle Rooms, from $1 25 to $1 50 a week, or 25 cents a night, at the Union Hotel, 166 Prince street, corner of Thompson. Meals at all hours. Open all night.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN BE obtained in a new first class House, unfurnished Apartments, with all modern improvements. No. 34 West Twenty-fourth street, a few doors below the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LADIES VISITING WASHINGTON CITY, AND WISHing Board and Accommodations, can be suited by addressing L., care of Mr. Godfrey, Union square Post office.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL—CORNER OF MADISON avenue and Twenty-seventh street. Family and single Rooms, with or without first class Board, at reduced prices. Lowest price Rooms, $5 per week; by the day, $1. Rhode Island landlord.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, for himself, lady and nephew; an entire second or third floor would be required, with a good sized room on the floor above; the location must be desirable, west of Madison avenue; a private family owning their own house preferred. Address Mr. Stanton, Herald office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A PLEASANT SUIT OF Rooms, on second floor, to a handsomely furnished house, close to the South ferry, suitable for a small family or a party of gentlemen seeking a comfortable home. A private table if desired. Apply at 90 Congress street, four doors west of Henry.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire to let, without board, a Back Parlor, with Extension Room, on the first floor, to one or two single gentlemen. Apply at 17 East Twelfth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire to let, without Board, to a gentleman, a neatly furnished, comfortable Room and Pantry, with use of bathroom adjoining. Apply at 145 West Houston street, corner of Macdougal.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A VERY FINE large Room, furnished, with bath room adjoining, fire, gas, &c., with Board, in a first class house, for $5 per week; also a furnished Room for one gentleman, with Board, &c., for $4, at 148 West Twenty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ONE LARGE ROOM AND hall Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished as parties may desire. House has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at 34 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished front Room on first floor and Breakfast, for which $8 or $10 per week will be given. A French family preferred. Address Christie, Herald office.

$1 TO $3.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR A PARTY OF three or four can find pleasant front Rooms in a private family, with fire, gas, &c., at the above prices. Partial Board if required. Apply at 116 Charles street, corner Hudson, over the drug store.

6 BEACH STREET.—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FURNISHed Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also a small Room for a single person, with or without Board. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

8 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished Rooms to let, with full or partial Board.

17 WEST 25TH STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM Broadway and Fifth avenue stages, couple or three Rooms, separately or together, to let, with Board, to a family without children or gentlemen. References required.

20 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A suit of Rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; also a handsome suit of Rooms, on third floor. House first class. Dinner at six o'clock. Reference required.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH street.—A handsomely furnished suit of Rooms on second and third floors, with full Board, to let. Also a few single Rooms. References required.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—ONE OR TWO SElect families and three or four gentlemen can now be accommodated with suits or single Rooms in one of the most delightful locations in the city.

42 GREAT JONES STREET.—TO A SINGLE GENtleman or two gentlemen, a Parlor and Bedroom, second floor, front. Gas and fire. Terms moderate. Call and see.

79 SPRING STREET, THREE DOORS FROM BROADway.—War prices.—To let, several handsomely furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen; location near all the first class hotels and places of amusement; reading room free. Inquire of ANSON HOUSE.

93 GREENE STREET, ABOVE SPRING.—ALBION House.—Elegantly furnished Suits of Rooms. Gas, Croton and every convenience for housekeeping economically. Particularly suitable for small, respectable families or single gentlemen. Rent low to permanent tenants.

103 GREENE STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS—TO let, the whole of the Second Floor, consisting of front and back Room, hall Bedroom, and bath, communicating, to a party of gentlemen, at $4 per week. Also a large front Room, suitable for a physician.

104 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music.—One suit of Rooms; also three small Rooms, to let, with Board, to families or single persons; all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Proper reference given and required.

107 GREENE STREET, BETWEEN PRINCE AND Spring streets, near Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single ladies and gentlemen. Terms moderate. MRS. BURNS.

143 WOOSTER STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, FURnished, for ladies and gentlemen. Board for ladies only.

156 PRINCE STREET.—ST. CLAIR HOUSE.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, with Bedrooms attached, with all the conveniences for housekeeping complete, including gas and Croton water, to let to respectable families or single gentlemen.

176 BLEECKER STREET, SIX BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway, a new house, with all the modern improvements; pleasant Rooms, with excellent Board, from $3 25 to $5 per week. Breakfast from 6 to 9; dinner at 12½ and 6.

210 ELM STREET, NEAR SPRING.—FURNISHED Apartments for immediate occupancy. The lowest rents in the city, considering the conveniences for economical housekeeping. Best bedding and furniture, with range, cooking utensils and linen complete; gas and Croton.

648 BROADWAY, PLANTER'S HOTEL.—PERSONS wishing Board, will find elegantly furnished Rooms, with a liberal table, as above. Prices in accordance with the times. Location unsurpassed. House first class. Dinner at six o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT CONNER'S, NO. 327 BOWERY, NEXT TO FIFTH street, promenade Extension Top Waterproof Boots, $3 50; prime Calf, tap sole, Waterproof Boots, $3 00; Boots for firemen, superior quality, $2 50 to $3 50.

ATTENTION.—OFFICERS AND MEN WILL FIND while on duty in the field and saddle, this cold and damp weather, by wearing Metlam & Co.'s Galvano Electro Metallic Insoles, will keep their feet warm and dry in the coldest weather; also those afflicted with rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, chilblains, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief from their use. Circulars sent free. Office 429 Broadway. Agent for Philadelphia, J. S. SANSON, 2,013 Girard avenue.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH factory, 329 Pearl street, Harper's building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HIBBARD'S FAMILY PILLS AND CARMINATIVE Salve for sale by O. HULL, 278 Pearl street, and by J. A. HIBBARD, Yonkers, N. Y. Price 25 cents a box, with a discount by the dozen to dealers.

MARBLE MANTELS.—GREAT BARGAINS IN MANtels. A large stock on hand and a great reduction in prices for any kind ordered this month. Call soon at A. KLABER'S marble yard, 113 East Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue. Mantels put up in any place in the country.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—A GENTLEMAN OF large experience and good literary reputation, thoroughly acquainted with the English, French and Spanish languages, undertakes to make translations, compose poetical advertisements, songs, discourses, valedictions, write tales, business communications, private letters in prose or verse, or anything else in which delicacy, tact or literary skill are required, without infringing on propriety. Terms moderate. The most sacred confidence may be relied on. Address Mentor, Herald office.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—A. PARKER, 235 WASHINGton street, corner of Murray, New York, sells choice city sugar cured Hams, warranted, at 8c. per lb.; best Family Soap, box 72 and 60 lbs., 3½c.; pure Starch, box 40 lbs., 5½c.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, A CUTTING TABLE, WITH drawers; also Counters, Glass, &c. Address Tailor, box 2,991 New York Post office.

TO MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber, having had extensive experience as a purchaser of merchandise for many years for the city and country trade, feels confident that he can communicate information of great pecuniary advantage to cash and first class time buyers. He invites correspondence, addressed to his office, which will be duly responded to.
ISAAC PECK, 36 Pine street.

WANTED—A SECOND HANDED PHOTOGRAPHIC Press, at the Gallery of H. Krauser, 75 Bowery.

100,000 BARRELS OF THE
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S POUDRETTE,
FOR SALE BY JAMES T. FOSTER,
66 Cortlandt street, New York.
The article is the cheapest, best and most powerful fertilizer offered in market. It ripens crops from two to three weeks earlier, it is the dangerous to crops or exhausting to the soil. It has no equal in gardens and fields [illegible] Bowery and [illegible] grass land, and is [illegible] to the corn crop. The saving of labor pays for the Poudrette.
Beware of imitations. None genuine but Lodi Manufacturing Company's brand, 66 Cortlandt street.
The Company's Almanac for 1862, with the experience of Horace Greeley, Daniel Webster and over 100 farmers in different States, will be sent free to any one applying for the same. Address
JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Cortlandt street, New York.

SPORTING.

DOGS.—TWO LARGE GREYHOUNDS, ENGLISH AND Scotch, just imported; will run down a fox or deer in double quick time. Inquire at Crook's, 74 Chatham street.
HENRY DUNN.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE BARREL FOWLING PIECE, 14 gauge, 32 inch barrel, made by Greener; cost $120 to import under the low tariff; has been used very little and is as good as new; will be sold, with patent leather case, cleaning rod, &c., complete, for $60—certainly less. Address Greener, box 215 Herald office.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD two cents per copy. $7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII .... No. 36

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—His Last Legs—Mose Malley—A Yankee in England—The Kentuckian.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Naiad Queen—Married Life.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—Speed the Plough.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Our American Cousin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Dominique—Ondine and Fair Star—Nick of the Woods.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Stickney's National Circus.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Comic Living Hippopotamus, Whale, &c., at all hours.—Ondina, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Down in Old K-y-ky.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Holiday in Ireland.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Matula, the Night Owl.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments, Ballets, Pantomimes, Farces, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—Songs, Ballets, Pantomimes, &c.—Portrait Painter.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Cobbler's Frolic.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.

New York, Thursday, February 6, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Nothing of importance occurred in the Army of the Potomac yesterday. The only exciting event was the assumption of his command by General T. F. Meagher, who, accompanied by General Shields and a brilliant staff, formally took command of the Irish Brigade, amidst great enthusiasm and much rejoicing from officers and men. General Shields addressed the troops in most effective terms on the occasion.

The Commissioners to the South, Messrs. Fish and Ames, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, where they were cordially received by General Wool. A flag of truce was at once sent to the rebel General Huger, at Craney Island, announcing their arrival, who, it was expected, would forward them to Richmond; but we have the positive authority of the Richmond *Examiner*, in an article which we publish to-day, that the rebel government *will not receive them*. The *Examiner* declares their mission insulting, refers to the political antecedents of Mr. Fish as a persistent abolitionist, and pronounces them both spies. The *Dispatch* also states that the rebel government has resolved not to sanction their mission, but will, on the contrary, exercise a rigid surveillance over all the communications that may be made with the Northern States.

Our news from Tennessee to-day is important. General Grant, with his gunboat expedition from Cairo, has got up the Tennessee river within four miles of Fort Henry, the only fortified post of the rebels on that river which presents any formidable features. It will be remembered that Fort Henry was the subject of a successful reconnoissance of the gunboat Lexington on the 21st ult., when she threw a shell into the works, and fired on three rebel craft lying in the river. The fort returned the fire on that occasion, but the shot fell short. Gen. Grant is now in the vicinity with a strong force, and will undoubtedly reduce the fort. We give to-day a map of the fort and its neighborhood.

We publish to-day the long looked for official report of General Beauregard of the battle of Manassas. It is a full and elaborately detailed document, graphically written, and presenting, on the whole, a fine picture of that memorable conflict, as seen from the rebel side. It will, no doubt, be read with intense interest, even at this late hour.

General Beauregard has left his command at Manassas, as we have before stated, probably to take charge of the army at Columbus, Ky. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, throws some doubt upon the destination of the rebel General; for, in announcing his departure on Friday last, it says that he may have gone to Columbus, to New Orleans, or elsewhere.

Some doubt is also thrown upon the reports that the firing from the Burnside fleet was heard in the direction of Roanoke Island, from the fact that it is stated in the Richmond *Dispatch* that a rebel steamer, which went down the Sound on Saturday to reconnoitre, reported on her return that no ships of the Burnside fleet were then visible, and it was thought that they had all sailed from Hatteras. The probability would thus seem to be that the firing heard was in the direction of Beaufort and Newbern rather than Roanoke Island.

Our advices from Europe are dated to the 24th of January, and so far as the news relates to the position of American affairs in England and France, it is of an important character.

Mr. Massey, member of Parliament for Salford borough, in England, made an address to his constituents on the 21st of January, in which he treated of the American question to the exclusion of all other topics—even that of reform of Parliament—by their particular desire. Salford is one of the most radical towns in Great Britain, and the audience was made up almost entirely of cotton operatives, who are now suffering much distress in consequence of the want of that staple. To these men Mr. Massey stated that England's best policy was an immediate armed intervention in the affairs of the United States, with a view to the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports, and the saving of the workingmen both of England and France from starvation thereby. As there are twenty-seven thousand cotton factory hands completely idle in and around Manchester, and one hundred and sixty-one thousand others working on "short time," the sentiments of Mr. Massey were loudly applauded.

The most important point of the news report is to be found in the fact that the London *Times* comments on this speech and the attitude of the Salford men in a powerful article, in which it condemns both, and warns the government of Great Britain against any interference or intervention—armed or politically active—in the affairs of the United States. The writer states that a great pressure will, no doubt, be exerted on the government in favor of the rebels of the South after Parliament meets, but he adds, the true policy of England is to suffer a little longer and let the crisis in America work itself out, as it will not be long in doing so. "It may, indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired result of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us, then, persue our honest course of standing quite aloof."

Advices from Manchester state that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in course of the next week or two the movement promises to become more extensive.

France was still inclined towards an active intervention, but there is little doubt that the altered tone of the London organ will have much influence in directing the mind of Napoleon in the opposite direction.

Lord John Russell's letter to the Liverpool Shipowners' Association on the subject of the blocking up of Charleston harbor—which was mentioned by the Africa—is published *in extenso* in the Herald to-day.

A Charleston vessel, freighted with spirits of turpentine, had arrived in the Mersey. She ran the blockade, and her captain has asserted in England that the sinking of the whalers in the channel will improve the entrance to the port, the obstruction causing it to deepen through the action of the tides.

The allied treaty against Mexico had been revived by the addition of a sort of rider, attached to it by agreement between Admiral Itubalcaba, the naval Commander of Spain, and the captain of the French frigate Foudre. By this Spain consents that France shall take the lead in an advance on Mexico City, which the troops of Napoleon will hold, perhaps for some years, in order to restore peace to the country. The London *Times* says England will not object to such a movement, as she has no desire to "uphold the Monroe doctrine."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, relative to the finances of the country, was referred to the Financial Committee. The West Point Academy Appropriation bill was passed without amendment. A resolution calling on the President for the recent correspondence regarding the presentation of American citizens at the Court of France was adopted. The bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up, and the amendments of the Military Committee adopted. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called for the reading of the ninth section, which reduces the salaries of officers and all persons employed in the army and navy and civil service ten per cent during the rebellion. He said if that was all the reduction Congress was willing to make he would acquiesce. But this would preserve all the inequalities of the old system of compensation now fixed by a hundred different bills. He thought if this bill should be passed these inequalities would be fixed, and the old system of mileage kept in force. We should now take in hand a general system of reduction and retrenchment in our expenses. The estimates for the expenses of the next fiscal year were five hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and we know that this will be increased by various bills. This is five times the currency of the country, three times more than the coin in the country, and more than the expenses of Great Britain during the war with Napoleon. At this point of the proceedings the bill was laid aside, and the consideration of the resolution relative to the expulsion of Senator Bright was resumed. After debate, and a speech by Mr. Bright in his defence, the resolution of expulsion was adopted by a vote of thirty-two to fourteen.

The House of Representatives was occupied in discussing the Treasury Note bill. Our readers are referred to our report of the Congressional proceedings for the speeches delivered on the subject. The House will probably come to a vote on the bill before the close of the present week.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portland, and Hansa and City of Baltimore at New York, yesterday, we have news from Europe dated to the 24th of January—five days later.

Prince Napoleon was seriously ill in Paris on the 23d ult.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull on the 24th ult. at a decline ranging from one-fourth to one-half of a penny. The fall was greatest on the lower descriptions of the staple. Breadstuffs had declined slightly, and the Liverpool market closed heavy on the 24th of January. Consols closed in London on the 24th ult. at 92¾ a 93 for money.

The French budget for 1863 was published. The estimate exceeds that for 1862 by fourteen millions of dollars. There is an apparent advanced expenditure for the army and navy; but the Minister of Finance asserts that these two arms of the service will in reality cost less in 1863 than in 1862. He proposes, however, an increased taxation of the people by a levy of more heavy government dues on horses and carriages kept for pleasure, in the registration of deeds, and the stamp duties. The London *Times* says that France is about to diminish her military force, and that her industrial progress will be very rapid in consequence. Austria was about to remonstrate with the other great Powers on the continued alarm evoked by the condition of Piedmont. The Queen of Spain and the Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, are reported as being *enceinte*. The Czar of Russia had announced an augmentation of the public taxes.

Our correspondent in Port au Prince, writing on the 19th ult., states that the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell was received with much joy by the people of Hayti. Secretary Seward's policy towards England put a stop to the operations of a gang of financial and commercial speculators who had worked steadily for an advance on the strength of the probability of a war. European vessels kept the market bare of coffee. The shipments to the United States were very limited. The political horizon of the republic was calm. A batch of the persons engaged in the late conspiracy against the government were on trial, and some few of them would be shot, without doubt.

In the Senate of our State Legislature yesterday, a number of bills were reported upon from the committees, and several new ones were introduced. The Assembly also transacted a considerable amount of business; but want of space prevents our referring to the various subjects in detail.

Five full companies of recruits for the Twelfth New York Volunteers left this city yesterday, by the Amboy route, to join the regiment, now stationed at Upton's Hill, Virginia. These companies were recruited principally from the Twelfth regiment of State militia.

We learned at the Marshal's office yesterday evening that a telegraphic despatch had been received in town from ex-Judge Dean, stating that Captain Gordon had been reprieved for two weeks. The United States District Attorney had not received any official notification; but he informed our reporter that he had no doubt of the accuracy of the report. Judge Dean has been in Washington for some weeks past, using the most strenuous efforts to obtain for the unfortunate man a commutation of his sentence.

The sleighing was kept up yesterday with quite as much enthusiasm as on the three previous days. Private sleighs, livery sleighs, stage sleighs, business sleighs and juvenile sleighs were the order throughout the entire twenty-four hours, and quite a number of not very serious accidents were occasioned by the reckless manner in which these vehicles dashed through the streets. Some stringent regulations should be enforced to prevent this rapid driving through our crowded thoroughfares at least, if not in the less frequented avenues.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, when a resolution was adopted to memorialize the State Legislature to donate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a fireproof building for a library for the Free Academy. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Executive Committee on Free Academy to insure the library, museum and gallery, and to keep them insured. The sum of two hundred dollars was appropriated to the Committee on Heating and Ventilating for the purpose of inquiring into the best means of heating and ventilating the schools.

No business of public importance was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that the number of emigrants who arrived here during the week ending on the 5th inst. was 202, making a total of 1,574 during the present year, against 2,765 up to the same date last year. The number of inmates remaining on Ward's Island is 798. The balance remaining in the bank to the credit of the Commissioners is $3,544 33.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday by the Legislative Contract Investigating Committee. Some decidedly rich revelations were made, it is said, which, when published, will likely startle the weak nerves of our contractingly disposed brethren. The committee will conclude their labors to-day for the present, as they leave for Albany this evening.

The market for beef cattle has been irregular, owing to irregular delivery of the cattle during the week or so past, and with a moderate demand prices have scarcely been sustained. The sales yesterday were effected chiefly at 5½c. a 8½c., but prime grades brought as high as 8¾c. a 9c., and in some instances 9½c. a 10c. per pound—an advance of about 50c. per head. Cows were dull and unchanged. Veal calves sold to a fair extent at 4c. a 6c. a 6½c. Sheep and lambs were tolerably active at from $3 25 a $4 50 a $7 50 for poor to good and prime. Swine were plenty, in moderate request, and a shade lower, ranging from 3⅜c. to 3⅝c. for corn fed, and 3⅝c. a 3c. for still fed. The total receipts were 4,733 beef cattle, 90 cows, 346 veals, 5,717 sheep and lambs, and 27,830 swine.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 275 bales, chiefly to spinners, including some lots imported from Liverpool, on the basis of 30c. a 31c. for middling uplands. The government public sale of Sea Island cotton came off yesterday, under the direction of Mr. Barney, the Collector of the port. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co. It drew a good and spirited company, and liberal prices were obtained. Sixty-six bales were bought by W. D. Mabbie & Co., common brown kerry, at 50c. per lb.; thirty-one do. by Mr. Tabor, do., at 64c.; fifty do. by Mr. Lewis, do., at 53½c.; two do. by E. C. Wilson, at 52c.; nine do. by Truesdale & Co., do., at 52½c., and four do. by C. A. Bange & Co., at 53c., all for cash. Flour, under the news, was active and higher, and closed at an advance of full 5c. a 10c. per bbl., mostly at the latter figure for common and medium brands. Wheat was firmer, but not active; the light stock and firmness of holders tended to check sales. Corn was a trifle firmer, but not active. Pork was unchanged, and sales moderate. Sugars were steady, with sales of 212 hhds. Cuban and 290 do. Porto Rico. Coffee was quiet and prices steady. Pepper was active, with sales of 3,000 a 4,000 bags, at 18c. a 19¾c. Petroleum has become quite a large article of trade; the bark Flight, for Liverpool, was loaded with 2,500 bbls. refined at private terms, and a vessel up for London had 2,000 bbls. engaged. Freights were irregular, while engagements were to a fair extent.

Conspiracy in Congress to Destroy the Union.

The time has come to warn the Congress of the United States to beware how they continue to thwart the administration, obstruct the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, and disappoint the wishes of the people, by neglecting, by proper legislation, to provide for the naval, military, and financial wants of the country. The indignation of the people is becoming almost uncontrollable at the manifest symptoms that are exhibited, from day to day, of a predetermined purpose on the part of the radical faction at the Capitol to oppose, actively if possible, by sullen, dogged *vis inertiæ* at any rate, the efforts that are being made to restore the integrity of the Union. The bitterly incensed feeling in the army at the base ingratitude which has been manifested towards our gallant soldiers, and the want of appreciation of the unparalleled industry and heroic exertions that have been made by General McClellan, is reaching a point that may soon become alarming. Let Congress take heed. Colonel Richardson, of Illinois has already thundered into the ears of the House of Representatives the dangers that may evolve from creating irritating and unpatriotic issues with our troops, and has hinted how the slanders that are daily vomited forth by the Greeleys, Gurleys, Chandlers, Wilkinsons, Garrisons, Conklings and Hales of the nation may unexpectedly be punished. That there is a powerful, treacherous clique in Washington, which prefers the permanent division of the United States into two confederacies to a return of the South to its allegiance, under the guarantees provided by the constitution, cannot be questioned, and the iniquitous machinations of those who compose it have reached the last limits of forbearance.

The news just received from Europe confirms the conviction that has been acquiring strength for a considerable period, that foreign Powers are gradually resolving to break the blockade of the Southern coast. In view of such a contingency, and of the imminent peril that has lately existed of a war with Great Britain, the most pressing necessity is felt for the increase of our navy, and the prompt adoption of measures for the defence of our seacoast. Yet the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate, of which Mr. Hale is unfortunately the Chairman, delayed reporting on the bill which passed the House, some weeks ago, for the construction of ironclad vessels, until day before yesterday. And then, how was the subject presented to the Senate? So lukewarmly, so inefficiently, with so evident a resolve to cheat the public by an appearance of doing something, while really postponing action for an indefinite period, that one might suspect the committee of being under the immediate control of Lord Lyons, instead of being influenced by President Lincoln and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. Mr. Hale acknowledged that the boats were strongly recommended by the Executive Department and by Mr. Stanton, and Senator Grimes said that the Secretary of the Navy had been to him a dozen times to urge the passage of the measure; yet the gross ignorance and stupid partisanship of Mr. Morrill of Maine was permitted to overrule the wants of the country, and a motion of Mr. Clark of New Hampshire to recommit the bill was quietly acquiesced in! This is simply monstrous. There is no conceivable palliation for such want of patriotism and promptitude nor can it be explained in any manner creditable to the majority in the Senate, and the Naval Committee.

Day by day, the country has been looking for immediate action on the part of Congress in relation to the embarrassed state of our national finances. "Immediate action," urges Mr. Chase, "is of great importance. The Treasury is nearly empty. I have been obliged to draw for the last instalment of the November loan. So soon as it is paid, I fear the banks, generally, will refuse to receive the United States Treasury notes." Mayor Opdyke represented the whole enlightened sentiment of the North when he wrote:—"Unless the heavy floating debt of the government shall be paid with reasonable promptitude, and its rapidly accruing liabilities provided for, it will soon be found difficult to obtain supplies for the army at any price. Every day's delay is attended with grave danger to the public credit." In face of these terrible facts, well known, thoroughly understood, by every member of Congress, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, the chairman of the sub-committee on the tariff, of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, ventured to set himself in opposition to the entire public sentiment of the North, by decrying Mr. Spaulding's Currency bill in a manner calculated to postpone legislation on the subject for another week. Mr. Roscoe L. Conkling followed him in a tirade against the measure; an irresponsible, malicious outpouring of venom against the head of the army, and a shallow, worthless substitute of which the clear purpose also is to delay legislation, and plunge the administration into a situation of inextricable embarrassment.

The fact cannot be too strenuously enlarged upon that the blatant tribe of abolitionist warriors, who have themselves omitted no opportunity of attacking President Lincoln and General McClellan for want of vigor in the prosecution of the war, have been the very individuals who have most resolutely persisted in refusing to vote the means for carrying on hostilities. In order to indulge in personal or fanatical malice, they have persevered in leaving the country without defence, in case of such complications with European Powers, as have ceaselessly been threatening us ever since the meeting of Congress. But for Hale and his colleagues, iron ships, according to his own acknowledgment, might have been already far advanced in process of construction. But for Messrs. Morrill, Stevens, Conkling and their associates, the finances of the nation would now be established upon a firm and secure basis, and the consternation that prevails in monetary circles would long ago have been dissipated. Congressional agitators are wholly responsible for the major part of the obstacles to a successful prosecution of the war, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that their purpose is predetermined to prevent a re-establishment of the authority of the constitution over the whole land; to force an acknowledgment of the independence of a Southern confederacy; and to place North America, for all future time, under the tutelage of foreign Powers, hostile to our institutions and envious of our greatness. Again we repeat, let Congress beware, for the people are weary and disgusted with its tergiversations; and in the fearful crisis in which the country is involved, an emergency is far from impossible, which will justify the Executive in acting without the Senate and House of Representatives, and adopting, in measures of finance and defence, such measures as the exigency of the case demands, relying upon a future and more enlightened Congress to justify and legalize its acts.

THE WALL STREET BANKS WORKING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—The whole country praised the patriotism of the Wall street bankers when they patriotically took from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of the popular loan at over seven per cent interest. The secret of that insincere burst of pecuniary patriotism is now revealed, however; for it appears that some of the leading Wall street bankers figure largely in the recent swindling operations, by which shoddy vessels and high priced whale ships were foisted upon the government, and about thirty per cent net profits were made by the bankers concerned. To lend money at over seven per cent interest, and receive it back again almost directly for bogus articles, with thirty per cent profit, may not be patriotic, but it certainly is sharp practice on the bankers' part. But why do the banks, controlled by these Wall street contractors, oppose the Treasury Note bill, now, we hope, to be passed by Congress? Because, out of an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, they and other contractors have netted the round sum of fifty millions; and, as government will probably expend eight hundred millions before the war is over, they expect to pocket at least two hundred millions altogether. Now the government, having at its control all the industry of the country, proposes to manage its own banking business also—which it can very well do—and so save some of this two hundred millions for itself; and, therefore, the question is whether the government or the banks shall lose. Of course the Wall street bankers are in favor of their banks; but we think that Congress, the people and the country will decide in favor of the government. We shall see.

GEN. JIM LANE ON THE BACK TRACK.—Major Gen. Hunter having decided to assume command of the Southwestern overland expedition, Gen. Jim Lane refuses to accept a subordinate position, and has taken the back track for Washington and the Senate. This move is characteristic of the abolitionists, who cry mightily for bloody battles, and are, indeed, the cause of this war, but who either avoid the army altogether, or agree to join it only upon condition of having chief command. The rank of a high private is great enough for a true Union man; but, for south, Gen. Jim Lane, although already a Brigadier, must have an entire expedition to himself, or he will not fight. Let the Senate, then, pass Sumner's bill creating Commissioners to Liberia and Hayti, and let Jim Lane be appointed to one place and Greeley to the other. Both love the niggers, not wisely, but too well; both refuse to fight; let both be sent where niggers are inevitable, and they may associate with Cuffee eternally.

Five Days Later from Europe—Gloomy Aspect of American Affairs.

Now that we have this rebellion within our grasp we must slide it without unnecessary loss of time, or, according to our five days later advices from Europe, which we publish this morning, we shall have before long the additional burdens and trials of a war with England and France upon our hands.

The decline in cotton reported by this arrival, and the upward tendency of breadstuffs in England, do not justify any very flattering interpretation of the pacific recommendations of the London *Times*. Moreover, the *Times*, in this connection, has a very suspicious allusion to the interference of France ("let France interfere if she likes"), which more than neutralizes its recommendation that England, yet a little longer, shall "stand quite aloof." The city article of the same journal says that in London "an uneasy feeling prevails;" that "the avoidance of complications in connection with American affairs cannot be permanently anticipated," and that "this feeling will probably increase until the meeting of the French Chambers on Monday (last Monday week, we suppose), at which some indications of the policy to be adopted by France, England or Europe generally seem to be looked for."

We have here, no doubt, an authorized hint of some impending new move on the European chessboard in regard to American affairs. Lords Palmerston and Russell, having burned their fingers in the Trent affair, are constrained to stand back, and Louis Napoleon is next to try the initiative of intervention against us and in behalf of the spurious confederacy of Davis and his associate conspirators. In this connection we can understand somewhat the suggestion of the London *Times* to "let France interfere if she likes." It is a nice game between England and France. Each evidently is afraid to trust the other as a follower in a war against the United States, and each is thus manipulating and manœuvring to get the other first involved in this imbroglio. In this thing may lie our safety; but so strong are the designs and the desires of the British aristocracy to break up this Union of ours that the British government may still be entrapped into the experiment to serve the European designs of Napoleon.

The alleged inefficiency of our Southern blockade, with raw cotton as high as sixty cents a pound in Liverpool, and with English goods commanding eight and ten times their peace prices in our revolted States, and especially our stone fleet blockade of Charleston harbor, will form the next *casus belli* against us. How else are we to understand the fierce tirades on this subject which are so actively kept up by the ministerial journals of London and Paris? In this connection it is somewhat remarkable that the most serious obstruction at this day to the passage of our ships up to Savannah is a shoal caused by the hulks of three or four stone vessels sunk by the British during England's war of 1776 against her revolted American colonies. This, however, we presume, will be discarded by Lords Palmerston and Russell as a precedent of barbarism unworthy the civilization, and the cotton and "the common rights of mankind" of the nineteenth century.

At all events, in the news before us, the menacing attitude of France, and the graciously consenting attitude of England, admonish us to push forward without delay the work of putting down this rebellion. We have everything now in readiness for a succession of such heavy blows against Jeff. Davis as will speedily silence these European threats of clamorous appeals for armed intervention. On another point, the city article of the London *Herald* says that "the accounts from America are of the most desponding character, and that the commercial situation of New York is unparalleled"—meaning, no doubt, as a bad and desponding situation. Let Congress act upon this hint with renewed energy in the work of securing us a healthy financial system for the inordinate demands of this war, and New York will soon arise and relieve herself from this "desponding situation."

In conclusion, we earnestly submit to the President and his Cabinet, to Congress, the army and the country, some serious attention to this European news, and to all the measures of self defence which are thus suggested. We can no longer afford to play with this rebellion as a cat plays with a mouse; for thus we may bring down upon us the intervention of France and England, and involve all the civilized world in a war, the end of which it would be idle to conjecture.

THE FIRM OF "LITTLE VILLAINS" AND THE INDICTMENT FOR BRIBERY.—We published yesterday in full a copy of the indictment found against James B. Taylor for attempting to bribe Alderman Dayton, in order to sway his vote in the case of the Gansevoort property, which Taylor desired to sell to the Corporation at a handsome profit. The indictment recites that said Taylor, on the 10th day of November, 1861, in the Board of Aldermen, "with force and arms, wilfully, unlawfully and corruptly, did offer to one Isaac Dayton, a member of the Common Council, with intent to influence his action, a sum of money—to wit: the sum of five thousand dollars." The object of the bribe is stated in the indictment to be to induce Dayton to vote for the purchase of the Gansevoort property, "for the uses and purposes of a public market." This indictment is founded upon the affidavit of Alderman Dayton, who swears that "he had been approached by James B. Taylor, the alleged owner of the property known as the Fort Gansevoort property, with an offer of money, as a reward or compensation for his vote and influence in promoting, in his official capacity, the purchase by the city of New York from the said James B. Taylor of the said Fort Gansevoort property." Instead of demanding an examination before a magistrate, Taylor gave bail to the indictment, and made an affidavit, in which he not only denies that he ever offered Dayton any money, but, on the contrary, asserts that Dayton approached him about the time the special committee was appointed on the subject of the purchase of the Gansevoort property, and said "the passage of the measure depended much on the manner of drawing the report; that he (Dayton) could draw it better than any other person;" that Dayton called on deponent again, and after conversing about this property said he had neglected his business by his attendance at the Board of Aldermen; that he had been compelled to use some trust funds, and that he wanted to raise a loan to meet his necessities; whereupon the innocent and immaculate Taylor said "he had no money on hand."

From these documents it is very evident that there was jobbing and corruption. That is admitted by both parties, who try to shift the charge from one to another. It is evident, too, that jobbing is in the line of Taylor's business. He is the principal financial man in the copartnership of the *Times*; and while he attends to such jobs as the Gansevoort property, the West Washington Market, to twenty-five thousand dollars worth of Corporation printing, and the rich places in the Albany lobby, for the mining of which the organization in the Assembly by his partner, Speaker Raymond, has afforded him peculiar facilities, the "Little Villain" himself is on the scent of the New York Senatorship in Congress, for which there will soon be an election; and, accordingly, in order to conciliate Mr. Seward and his interest, he brings him out in his journal as a candidate for the next Presidency, knowing that Mr. Seward was cheated out of the nomination at Chicago by the accomplices of Raymond & Co.

Such is the beautiful arrangement by which one partner uses this jobbing journal to control all the jobs of the Albany lobby and the New York Corporation, while the other aspires, through the same instrumentality, to represent the State in the United States Senate. Thus do the financier and the politician so manage their pure little sheet that they mutually promote each other's patriotic designs. One is after money, like Shylock, and the other babbles, like Thersites, to reach an office.

FREMONT TALKED OF FOR ANOTHER COMMAND.—That abolition organ, the *Tribune*, urged, yesterday, that General Fremont should be appointed to another command. Well, we have no doubt that a new command would be a very nice thing for Fremont and his abolition friends, provided that, as in Missouri, he did no fighting; was at liberty to surround himself with a picked gang of returned Californians; could sell muskets and carbines cheap, and repurchase them at a large advance; might buy shoddy blankets, trade in horses and mules four or five times resold, and make contracts for great fortifications; was indulged in a body guard, five or six private carriages, a private steamboat and a private band of musicians, all for the protection, comfort and delectation of himself and his military family, and was permitted to play the dictator and issue what proclamations he pleased. With those accessories Fremont might make a splendid general; and, above all, he will please his abolition admirers if he can have control of another ten millions of dollars of the government funds—provided the Treasury holds that amount when he assumes his new command.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Expulsion of Senator Bright, of Indiana, from the Senate.

Important Debate in the House on the Financial Measures.

Urgent Necessity for the Passage of the Treasury Note Bill.

Circular from Gen. Meigs Relative to Army Contracts.

The Great Party at the White House.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1862.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The sub-committee of Ways and Means have prepared a rough draft of the new tax bill, which will at once be printed for private use, and to be laid before the full committee for their final action. A few days only will elapse before it will be sufficiently matured to be introduced into the House.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed another letter to Representative Spaulding, urging immediate action on the Treasury Note bill, but several more speeches will be made previous to voting upon the pending amendments. It is probable that a final vote will be taken to-morrow. Arrangements have been made by the opponents of the bill to force a substitute thereto, by consolidating the leading features in the propositions already submitted by Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Vallandigham and Roscoe Conkling.

EXPULSION OF MR. BRIGHT FROM THE SENATE.

The Bright case was unexpectedly brought to a conclusion to-day. The expected speeches were omitted; and after a brief speech from Mr. Bright the vote was taken and Jesse D. Bright was formally expelled from the Senate of the United States. To the last he wore an air of defiance. After concluding his remarks he retired from the chamber. The Senate was crowded with members of the House and others entitled to the privilege of the floor. The galleries were crowded to suffocation. The details of the proceedings—as will be found in the official report—were very interesting. Just as the vote was about to be taken the galleries … a burst of applause from the galleries, which was, however, immediately suppressed. Mr. Bright, of course, did not vote, and Mr. Lane, of Kansas, was the only absentee.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General Meigs has addressed a circular to all officers of his department. It appears, he says, that a memorandum of rates of transportation by railroad sent to some of the principal quartermasters intended by the War Department to be used as a guide in settling accounts, as a limit beyond which no payments would be allowed in any case, has been by some officers misunderstood, and considered as fixing a government tariff of rates to be paid in all cases. They are therefore advised that it is the duty of every quartermaster as of every officer of the government, in making contracts for services or materials, and in making purchases, to make them at the lowest attainable rates. In no case should the government pay higher rates than an individual or a corporation for the same services or the same materials. Any quartermaster who allows through freight to be charged as local freights at higher rates than are ordinarily paid on goods sent over long distances, violates his duty. The rates for transportation for passengers, specified in the tariff above referred to, were, at the time of preparation, considered to be one-third below the ordinary rates upon railroads in the Middle States. On Western railroads freight and passenger charges are generally at lower rates than in the Middle States, and a quartermaster should by a fair comparison to a road in the mountains of the East would be a very high rate over the easy grades of the cheaply constructed railroads of the prairie country. In addition to the regulation for quartermasters' departments, the attention of the newly appointed quartermasters is especially called to section eleven, page 147, of the revised regulations of the army, in regard to public property, money and accounts. Many of the regulations in this article are literal transcripts from the laws of Congress. Paragraph 104, in regard to giving public notice of all purchases and contracts, where an immediate delivery is not required by a public exigency, is to the words of the law. A careful adherence to these regulations will guide the public officers and protect the Treasury against imposition.

THE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

I am requested to state that the list of military officers in to-day's *Tribune*, reported to have been confirmed by the Senate on the 4th inst., is not true. But one or two confirmations were made on that day, and none have been confirmed since. A large proportion of the names in the list referred to have not yet been acted upon, and those that have been confirmed are not important, but inferior officers in rank.

THE ARMY.

Major W. F. Camp, Paymaster, recently stationed at Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to report for duty in

C. B. Larned, Paymaster of the United States Army at Louisville, Ky. The Paymaster General of the army says he has proved himself very efficient.

Adjutant Jeffards, of the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, has been promoted for meritorious conduct from regimental adjutant to the position of Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of captain.

GENERAL MEAGHER ASSUMING COMMAND OF HIS BRIGADE.

At the formal reception, in General Sumner's division, this afternoon, of Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher, whose appointment has been recently confirmed by the Senate, the Irish brigade made a grand demonstration. The General had refused to assume command of the brigade until after his appointment was confirmed. Since these Irish regiments went on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and joined General Sumner's division, Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, has been acting Brigadier General. At noon to-day General Meagher, accompanied by Major Warrington, Captain Treanor, Dr. Reynolds, of the Eighty-eighth regiment, who is to be Brigade Surgeon; Major O'Neill, commander of the batteries; Captains Hogan and McMahon, and several other artillery officers, left the Ebbett House, in this city, and rode over the Long Bridge to the camp ground. General Shields joined the party on the ground. The brigade was drawn up in line, on a commanding eminence, a few miles from Alexandria. When General Meagher and escorts, splendidly mounted, were riding up the hill, the brigade crowning the brow with bristling bayonets, presented a brilliant appearance. He was received by Colonel Nugent, who rode a cream colored charger. The General and party rode along the line, after which the troops marched in review. The men were in excellent spirits. Each of the regiments looked remarkably well. The Sixty-third was under command of Lieut. Colonel Fowler. Lieut. Colonel Burke, recently of the Thirty-seventh New York regiment, who has just been appointed Colonel of the Sixty-third, in place of Colonel Enright, will take command of the regiment to-morrow. The Irish flag and the Stars and Stripes were carried side by side in each regiment. When General Shields arrived on the ground the brigade marched in review again. After the review the officers of the different regiments came forward and formed a semi-circle. Then Colonel Nugent transferred the command of the brigade to General Meagher.

Gen. Shields was introduced to the officers and men, to whom he made a few appropriate remarks. He expressed his delight at the performances he had witnessed. There was material in the men, he said, to make an excellent brigade, but they required drilling in some indispensable manoeuvres to render them thoroughly efficient on the battle field. If the officers would handle it well he would say for the men that the brigade would do honor to the two nations whose flag they intended to support, and whose honor was to some extent committed to their hands. He enjoined upon them to see to it that, so far as their conduct was concerned, neither nation should be disgraced.

The troops cheered him enthusiastically. They also gave hearty cheers for General Meagher, followed by cheers for each of the colonels. The troops then returned to their quarters. The Irish brigade will be held as the reserve of the division.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The report made from the Committee on Commerce to-day by Representative Ward is averse to the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, but advocates an enlargement of its commercial connections, with a view to render the reciprocity more certain and substantial. It discusses the extent, population, position and resources of the British North American provinces and possessions, together with other questions, including the right of the United States to a just reciprocity and the fiscal reasons for an American or continental system.

It appears that the value of Canadian productions has increased twenty per cent by the treaty. While the United States tax Canadian productions $25,000 per annum, Canada taxes our productions $1,000,000, and also has an unfair system of discrimination against the United States. The report was recommitted for the further action of the committee.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Private Alfred Sawyer, of Company F, Second Maine regiment, died to-day. His remains will be interred in the camp burial ground at Hall's Hill.

FEMALE CONTRABANDS.

Four female contrabands this morning came within our picket lines at Barrett's Hill. General Morell sent them to the custody of the Provost Marshal of this city.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Captain Griffin's battery did some more splendid shooting to-day at Miner's Hill. They fired a dozen rounds with shrapnel shell from two twelve pounder Parrott guns, at a tree sixteen hundred yards distant. All the shells but one exploded, and every shot struck within a few feet of the tree.

RETURN OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL SKILLEN.

Lieutenant Colonel Skillen, of the Fourteenth regiment New York Volunteers, who met with an accident last December, while on picket duty, having recovered from his disability, reported himself for duty to-day. In his absence the regiment built him a tasteful log cabin. He was warmly welcomed on his return, and responded by a handsome collation.

PARADE OF THE TROOPS.

The brilliant weather to-day and the snow not yet having melted, led to a very general turnout of troops across the river. Generals Hancock and Martindale had each a brigade drill. It has been nearly three weeks since there has been such a turnout of soldiers, the mud and weather for this time having compelled temporary cessation of drills.

ARRIVAL OF EX-CONGRESSMAN STEVENSON.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day was that of ex-Congressman John T. Stevenson, of Kentucky.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1862.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. CARLILE, (Union) of Va., moved to take up the resolution he offered some time since in regard to the finances of the country. He said he offered the resolution to call the attention of the Senate to the finances of the country. The expenses of the country were now at the rate of fifty millions of dollars a month. He (Carlile) had hoped ere this to have had some plan from the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the finances of the country; but the only plan proposed by him is the issue of paper currency. He (Mr. Carlile) was opposed to any union of the government and the banks. He was not willing that the government should be dependent on the banks. If the government depends on an irredeemable paper issue financial ruin must follow. He advocated the passage of his resolution, as affording a safe and sound basis for specie currency.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy without amendment, and the bill was passed.

THE PRESENTATION OF AMERICANS AT THE FRENCH COURT.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution calling on the President to furnish the Senate the recent correspondence relative to the presentation of American citizens at the Court of France.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up, and the amendments of the Military Committee were adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, called for the reading of the ninth section, which reduces the salaries of officers and all persons employed in the army and navy ten per cent during the rebellion. He said if that was all the reduction Congress was willing to make he would acquiesce. But this would preserve all the inequalities of the old system of compensation now fixed by a hundred different bills. He thought if this bill should be passed these inequalities would be fixed and the old system of mileage kept in force. We should now take in hand a general system of reduction and retrenchment in our expenses. The estimates for the expenses of the next fiscal year were five hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and we know that this will be increased by various bills. This is five times the currency of the country, three times more than the coin in the country, and more than the expenses of Great Britain during the war with Napoleon.

Here the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over.

ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION EXPELLING SENATOR BRIGHT.

The case of Mr. Bright was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., said that he had arrived at the conclusion that he must vote for the resolution, though he should do so with a great deal of pain. In times like these the Senate should not be filled with men the least suspected of disloyalty. He (Mr. Anthony) should vote on the simple record of the letter. He thought that any Senator who could write such a letter at that to such a man and to such a traitor was unfitted for a seat in the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., said that he did not rise to further discuss the subject. The time for discussion has passed. It only needs a formal vote to indicate the determination of the Senate. The Senator from Indiana is to be expelled, and nothing further need be said to control the action of the Senate. But some questions have been introduced here that were entirely irrelevant. Some Senators seem to have merged the character of the Senator in the partisan. Mr. Harris then alluded to the elaborate speeches of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) as more becoming a prosecuting attorney. These speeches seemed to him (Mr. Harris) like heaping a blow on a fallen foe. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) has made something like a dozen speeches in relation to the pending subject, and he appeared to be the senior counsel in the prosecution. He (Mr. Davis) had visited the committee rooms to secure evidence to impeach manly testimony. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance had referred to the speech of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson), as that of a man of a noble and lofty and self sacrificing spirit, but he too had stepped aside. Mr. Harris here read extracts from the speeches of Senators Johnson, Wilmot and Sumner, and contended that it would be a dangerous precedent to set—to expel a Senator without being guilty. The case had not a parallel, either in that of Polk or Breckinridge. But the question was already settled, and he (Mr. Harris) did not choose to discuss it any longer. But there was a matter somewhat connected with the subject personal to himself. An attempt had been made by the Legislature of his State to reanimate his stiffened corpse. Legislative instructions were a specious emanation of the well nigh fatal doctrine of State rights. What would be the result of the discussion in the Legislature of New York he (Mr. Harris) did not know, and so far as the vote there on the resolution instructing him what to do was concerned, it was not important that he should know. The circumstances under which the attempt had been made at his (Mr. Harris') resuscitation was extraordinary. Nineteen of his colleagues in the House, and his personal and political friends had solicited the Legislature of New York in order to save the State, and, perhaps, its humble representative from dishonor, to instruct him in regard to the vote he (Mr. Harris) should give on this question. He made no complaints against his colleagues for their course, and could account for it in no way but for the atmosphere which surrounds the Senate. On a question of political expediency or national policy he (Mr. Harris) would listen to the Legislature, but on a question of right and wrong he (Mr. Harris) was only responsible to his conscience and to God. He would allow no man nor body of men to intervene between him and his conscience. On an executive or judicial question a Legislature has no right to interfere or be heard.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., replied to Mr. Harris, defending his (Mr. Davis') own course.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., said that the Senator from Indiana had read two resolutions passed by a meeting in Indiana. He (Mr. Foster) asked to have the other resolutions, passed by that meeting, read by the Clerk.

Mr. PEARCE, (opp.) of Md., objected to the reading of the resolution by the Clerk.

Mr. FOSTER thought that all the resolutions ought to be read to show the connection between them. He (Mr. Foster) then read the resolutions.

They deplore the state to which the country has been reduced by sectionalism; reaffirm the principles of the democratic party; declare that the present state of the country is due to the agitation of the slavery question by fanatics and to the sectional platforms adopted by the Buffalo, Philadelphia and Chicago Conventions; declare that the republicans, in rejecting all offers of compromise, assumed a fearful responsibility, and that they have shown their utter inability to carry on the government in its difficulty. The resolutions conclude by denouncing the plan for the emancipation of the slaves, and by denouncing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. BRIGHT, (opp.) of Ind., said that he had only read two of the resolutions here, because some of the others contained language which possibly would be deemed offensive by some Senators; but laying aside all that he (Mr. Bright) could endorse the resolutions in all their length and depth.

Mr. BAYARD, (opp.) of Del., spoke at some length in favor of Mr. Bright, contending that he (Mr. Bright) could not, from all the circumstances at the time the letter was written, believe there was to be war, and consequently there could not have been any intention to do wrong in writing the simple letter of introduction which he did. Mr. Bayard then referred to the speeches which had been made here with something like partisan feeling, and to the caucuses which had been held in regard to this case.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said that he never knew there were any caucuses, and did not believe any had been held.

Mr. BROWNING, (rep.) of Ill., said it was the first intimation he had ever heard of any caucuses, and wished to know where the Senator (Mr. Bayard) got his information.

Mr. BAYARD said he could not tell.

Mr. BRIGHT said he would relieve the Senator (Mr. Browning). On the first day of the session he met his colleague (Mr. Lane) and asked him to introduce a resolution in regard to this case. Afterwards his colleague had told him that his case had been subject of caucus.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Ind., said at the first of the session he had told his colleague (Mr. Bright) he should feel it his (Mr. Lane's) duty to introduce a resolution of inquiry in regard to his (Mr. Bright's) course. Afterwards, at a caucus on another subject, his case was spoken of, but there was no caucus in this case.

Mr. BAYARD said that he was now satisfied that no caucus had been held, but that party spirit had entered into this case, and as that was the case he had no hope of justice.

Mr. BRIGHT said—Perhaps what he should say had better have been said weeks ago. He thanked the Judiciary Committee for the favorable report which had been made through one of their number (Mr. Foster), who had given way under unprecedented pressure. The report might be satisfactory to that member, but he doubted whether they would be so even-handed justice. His main object in speaking now was to place himself right on the page of history; if he could succeed in that he would be content. He was amazed at the party feeling exhibited against him, and the numerous accusations brought against him. He might with propriety have asked for counsel; but conscience having said that he had done, written and voted for nothing inconsistent with his prerogative as an American Senator, he had not asked that right; and he did not regret the not doing so. He should not try to shield himself from partisan attack, but challenged investigation into all the acts of his political life. He had been honored by the State of Indiana thrice by a seat in the Senate of the United States, and had been in the confidence of the Senate and had received the highest honor they had to give. He said, in answer to those who questioned his antecedents and sought to prejudice him in the minds of his countrymen, He referred them to the letter he had written to Mr. Jefferson Davis, and to the character given him by Mr. [illegible], who had known him for many years, and who had considered him a worthy man. He contended that it was a simple letter of introduction, and its author had no intention to recognise the right of Jefferson Davis to any title; it was only a matter of courtesy, and only followed the example of others on the floor of the Senate. The Senator from [illegible] in his assault on him had said his address was [illegible]. If the Senator had known him better he would have known that was not one of his faults. If he had been sycophantic he might have got votes; but all he asked was for justice. When the letter was written he did not believe there would be war. He referred to the President's inaugural, the acts of the Post Office Department and the Secretary of State's despatches to show that on the 1st of March it was not believed generally that there would be war. He did not believe there would be war till the fall of Sumter. After that there was war, and he should not have given the letter to Davis. He had not the most distant recollection of having written a letter to [illegible], other letter of introduction to Captain [illegible]. It had been argued against him that he had said he would do the same again. He would repeat it, but he meant it, that if he believed there was to be no war he would give such a letter to an old friend. If he had had the least gleam of suspicion that there would be war he should not have given the letter; but no one who listens to the debate here will suppose that the letter had anything to do with the attack on him. But he considered unfit to associate with such patriarchs in the country's service as the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark); and even the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilmot) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) were afflicted by his presence here, as if it was enough for them. Oh, he must have degenerated in ten years. In 1850 he was appointed on a committee with such men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Clayton, and used his best efforts to maintain peace. He had ever voted for [illegible] and never given a sectional vote. Every impulse of his heart was given to his country, and he yielded to none in his attachment to it. Though his character was aspersed and his loyalty questioned, this did not [illegible] him. He thanked the members of the Judiciary Committee who supported him, and guaranteed them with an honest heart that the future would give them no occasion to regret what they had done. If he was turned out, he said to his friends and enemies he would put himself on trial before the tribunals who were just. He would submit to the people of the State of Indiana the question, right or wrong, in this case. He referred to the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Willey), asking him to define what he meant by [illegible] letter. He said he had always one cry here—peace, peace—war never. He said the Senator from Tennessee had done him injustice in connecting him with a band of conspirators. He had not a part in the movement for the disruption of the government, but he would leave the people to decide the question.

Mr. TEN EYCK, (rep.) of N. J., said he felt the weight of the movement and the pressure of the people. He heard the public voice loud and clear. His friends entreated him. They told him his grave [illegible]. This made him distrust his own judgement, but he could see no reason to change. He only asked those around his grave to put a stone at the head with the inscription, "He dared do what was right."

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., said he had only one word to say. He had nothing to gain by supporting the Senator from Indiana, nor anything to gain by opposing what he believed to be the universal sentiment of the United States. But he would be true to his conscience. He would rather be torn by wild horses than yield his convictions to duty. He was a freeman and nobody was his master. If Mr. Bright was expelled, and he was asked for the charge, he could not tell. Better for the Senate if it had more charity, and better observe the rules.

After further remarks by Mr. McDOUGALL, (Union) of Cal., and Mr. WILLEY, (Union) of Va., the vote was taken on the resolution to expel as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Ind., McDougall, Merrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Mass. and Wilson of Mo.—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Harris, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson and Willey—14.

The VICE PRESIDENT said that, as two-thirds voted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted.

There was applause in the gallery, which was immediately checked by the Chair.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1862.

DEBATE ON THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. CRISFIELD, (Union) of Md.—When this session began, they found me standing alone. I own no party, beyond the broad catholic party which holds within its embrace the whole Union, and which [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CASE OF COLONEL CORCORAN.

Corcoran Demonstration in Boston.

[illegible]

THE GRAND PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The Gayeties of the Republican Court—The Grand Party at the White House—Gathering of Dames, Demoiselles, Diplomats, Dignitaries of State, and Army and Naval Officers—Elegant Toilettes and Brilliant Uniforms and Decorations—Generous and Hearty Hospitality at the White House, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible]

Continuation of the Skating Carnival.

[illegible]

Obsequies of Adjutant Geo. F. Hodges.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lottery.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

THE FIREMEN.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS wet nurse, who can give good reference. 302 9th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A FRESH breast of milk, wants a baby to nurse at her own residence. References can be given. Apply for two days at 221 East 17th st., third door, front room.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO THE housework of a small private family; is a first rate washer and ironer. Has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at 131 West 20th st., corner of 7th av.

A CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress. Good city reference given. Apply at 263 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the millinery store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family, either in the city or country; best city reference. Call for two days at 67 West 20th st., near 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at her present employer's, 78 West 12th st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation to do general housework in a small private family. Best of city reference. Call for two days at 275 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th avs., front basement.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Best of city reference. Call for two days at 20 State st., South Brooklyn, in the store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. Good city reference. Call for two days at 87 West 13th st., near 6th av., top floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a child; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork; has the best reference. Inquire for two days at 115 West 16th st., near 6th av., in the front basement.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress and to take care of children, or has no objection to do the general housework of a small private family. City references can be given. Can be seen at 2?3 M?? av., between 2?th and 21st sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid or to do the housework of a small American family; the best of reference can be given. Call at 24 av. B, room No. 10, rear house.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, to do cooking, washing and ironing; can give the best of city reference from her last place, where she has lived nine years. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 121 West 27th st., near 7th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; city reference. Apply at No. 5 Hester st., third door, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at 346 2d av., corner 22d st.

A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook; she is a first class baker and understands all kinds of pastry and cooking; she is willing and obliging. The best city reference from her last place. Call at 190 34th [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

SHIPPING.

POLITICAL.

THE REBELLION.

ASTROLOGY.

MATRIMONIAL.

PERSONAL.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WINTER GARDEN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN SILVER WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, 217 BROADWAY, corner of Murray street.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, 217 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

LOAN OFFICES.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

we are curious to see how far common sense will be acceptable to a population under such privations. From the information gathered by the *Manchester Examiner* we learn that throughout the manufacturing districts of the North there are at this moment 27,000 operatives entirely out of employment and 161,000 working short time. It is not in the borough of Salford that the distress is most intense, but its population cannot be quite beyond the influence of the events by which it has been caused. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the stoppage of the mills and the decline of trade were the only topics which interested both orator and audience, or that a silly attempt to interpose a discussion upon reform was overborne at once by the general sense of the assembly. Wherever work men and their representatives now meet no other consideration can occupy them but the inquiry—*how long is the world to be disturbed by this American war, and when again shall peace restore security to commerce and employ to industry?*

We have for a long time looked upon the state of things now existing in America with no other object than impartially to weigh the merits and demerits of the parties engaged. We have, in the excess of our English generosity, seemed ashamed to calculate how our own national interests were affected by what was going on. We appear rather to have been seeking for a side with which we could sympathise, and even while we were seeking in vain, were yet fain to admit that all our own inconveniences ought to be patiently borne for the sake of giving the combatants fair play. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when our patience will be put to a very inconvenient test. Our national business is disturbed by a cause which, although Mr. Massey is pleased to call it "a frightful war," seems to be destitute alike of all the dignity and of all the interest of war. At first there was, indeed, a mustering to battle, and there was good reason that the nations should hold their breath and look on. But since the affair of Bull run there has been no heroism, or danger, or real fighting among the millions of men in arms. The only real earnestness shown has been in destroying the property of all mankind. The North destroys a harbor as an angry woman has sometimes smashed a looking glass; and the federal government keeps up a vexatious and ineffective blockade less with any hope of reducing the South than for the splenetic purpose of making all the world share in her privations. In all this there has been nothing to excite our admiration, or our sympathy, or our terror, or our horror. What little respect we had for such combatants was, of course, in favor of the weaker side, but the Confederate statesmen did not attract us much towards them. It is exceedingly creditable to the self-denial and justice of our people that during all this time our operative classes have suffered in silence. All our laboring population know that, as Mr. Massey says, the cause of their suffering was "a war in America which no man was able to understand—which had no beginning and no end—which had no cause and would have no effect—and which had not been dignified with one glorious action;" but no one has yet called out to [illegible]

[illegible]

have been a transitory discord to sunder them for ever. No one can tell what the result of such an interference might be either now or hereafter, but every one can see what must be the certain end of this torpid war of exhaustion if left to itself. Let us, then, pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof. Our sympathies, our moral influence, our public opinion, our diplomacy are all free; we may bestow them as we please; *but let us not fire a gun upon that coast. Better to refuse to see any insufficiency in blockades—better even to endure anything which with decent self-respect we dare endure, rather than go armed into this quarrel.* It cannot now last long; the bubble is swelling every moment. *Stand aside, Mr. Massey, and let it burst.*

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says:—It is not true, as some journals represent, that the French government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and the South.

The French steam despatch boat Forfort, at Cherbourg, had received orders to be ready to sail for North America on a special mission.

A London letter in the Paris *Patrie* asserts that the British government will protest against the measure for declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign commerce.

The London *Times* congratulates Europe that the military force of France now bids fair to shrink to reasonable limits. Let it be once understood that France has no desire to disturb the tranquillity of her neighbors, and the industry of Central Europe will shoot up and flourish with a vigor not to be surpassed in the New World.

It is reported that the initiative in proclaiming the blockade of the Southern ports inefficient will be taken by France.

The belief gains ground that the French government will consider that the proofs of the fictitious character of the blockade have long been too complete and numerous to render it possible to be passed over without danger to those public and national rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm regard for precedents.

[Paris (January 22) correspondence of the London Times.]

The Minister of the Interior having been informed that the sufferings of the silk weavers at Lyons and St. Etienne are too severe to be relieved by private charity, has granted a sum of 350,000f. for the indigent poor at Lyons and 250,000f. for those of St. Etienne. This money is to be employed in the purchase of food, to be distributed among the weavers at their lodgings. I may add that the draft of a bill has been presented to the Council of State for their consideration, opening an extraordinary credit for the relief of the suffering classes.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The London *Times* continues its denunciations of the stone blockade, and asserts that the project of the British government against Boulogne in 1804 was a far different thing, having been designed to shut in a hostile fleet.

The London *Morning Post* says that matters in America are evidently approaching a situation in which the *de facto* government of the South may claim consideration in Europe.

Some journals say that if, in spite of the remonstrances against it, other Southern ports are served like Charleston, England and France will have nothing left for them to do but to interfere.

It was stated that the French Minister at Washington had been furnished with the formal disapprobation of the French government at the conduct of the United States government in choking up Charleston harbor with stone and that he would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

The French government journals of the 24th ult. continue to make the worst of the Charleston blockade.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE LIVERPOOL SHIP OWNERS.

The following correspondence has passed between the Liverpool Shipowners' Association and the Foreign Office:—

SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13, 1862.

MY LORD—It has come to the knowledge of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, through the public prints, that the federal government of the United States have sunk a stone squadron in the main channel of Charleston harbor. This proceeding cannot fail seriously and per-

[illegible]